BUY A HOME IN COLLEGE HEIGHTS--"THE LAND OF PROMISE"--FOR PARTICULARS WRITE GEO L. KNOX, CARE OF THE FREEMAN

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And Ethiopia Shall Stretch Forth Her Hand
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HOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

RI-ENNIAL CONVENTION OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPALS

EIR NEGRO COMMUNICANTS

hat Shall Be Done With Them Is the Vexing Problem--Washington School Trouble Settled--W. H. Davis at Armstrong School.

(Staff Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., October 1.—The ri-ennial General Convention of the otestant Episcopal Church is wrestg with the problem of what to do ith its Negro communicants. Shall ey be supervised by Bishops of their wn race? Shall they continue to be minated as well as helped financialy by the white brethren, with such presentation as shall not endanger e security of the problem of social ality? Or shall the Negro Episal church follow the lead of the ytians and declare its independce of the regular American estabment. These are the problems are now confronting the General vention at Richmond, in the heart the late Confederacy, and demand ition as the price of peace for the three years. Since the consecra of Bishop Holly at Port-au-Prince 1874, this question of racial autony has been the bete noir of the old ablishment. The consecration of hop S. D. Ferguson in 1885, as the ccessor of Bishop C. C. Pendick, in sponse to the policy of sending ck missionary workers to Africa cause they were immune to the dly fevers that carried off the ites, added fuel to the fire. The ation so crystallized at Boston in 4 that a commission was named, h authority to give the matter a rough investigation, pro and con, to report its findings to the contion of 1907, which we have with today in the city of Richmond, at will the finding of that commisn be? Will it face the issue squareor will it evade the main contenn? Will it place Christianity above l prejudice as to color, or will it ld to the human side and act in ordance with social conditions, perting the fundamental doctrine of "Fatherhood of God and the Brothood of Man" to go to pot, as the growth of a preconceived notion of ite supremacy, the inevitable conuence of the slavery of forty years o?

* * *

e respectfully submit that there a large element of white churchn who wish the problem settled on t lines, and who have no patience h compromises and makeshifts ich merely postpone the adjustt and which hurt rather than help. e majority, however, are afraid to et the issue squarely: First, bese of the racial equality and the mplications that may ensue; sec, because they have not the hardiod to stand sponsor for a system ich they cannot honestly defend, d prefer to escape by shunting the tter over to another convention a years later. The situation is clearup to the whites, for there will not a single Negro in the Richmond use of Deputies with power to eak. Bishop Ferguson, by virtue his office, will sit in the chancel—t being quite a novelty, by the way ut he comes, not to engage in conversies on home policies, but to port the condition of his missionary rk in Africa. The most exclusive d aristocratic church in all the uthland—St. Paul's at Richmond—ll be graced at its chancel with a gro prelate, sitting with his white lleagues, but no Negro delegate will e to any points of order or speak a privileged question. That this is anomalous situation goes without saying.

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Both races are divided on the matr of electing a Negro bishop for e supervision of the work among e colored people. Some of our folks e opposed to anything that savors seggregation, and are content to things on as they are, allowing e whites to stew over the embarssments that frequently present emselves. Another faction claims at the Episcopal church is doomed the South especially, unless they e given priests in touch with them by reason of a common social life, and deeper sympathy with an a clearer understanding of their needs. They wish a recognition in the diocesan conventions they are not getting under white supervision, and they want self government, as far as their means will permit them to manage their own affairs. A suggestion has been made, somewhat in the nature of a compromise between actual independence and the creation of a full bishop—that is, that a suffragan bishop be selected for the colored work, who will act as an assistant to the white bishop in the dioceses where the situation demands tactful action. He will exercise important functions, but will not sit in the House of Bishops nor have the right of succession. There will thus be no possibility of a clash of authority—or an imperium in imperio—such as might happen with two bishops with co-ordinate power in the same diocese, or operating independently in the same territory. Whether this near-bishop will suit or not, is a question that will now be threshed out to a finish. Bishop Ferguson is a man of wide experience, and is sane and level headed to the last degree. It is not known where he stands personally, but it is safe to say that his wise counsel will be eagerly sought by those who are honestly seeking to do the right thing by the colored brethren who have cast their lot with the Episcopal church. The Southern wing of Negro Episcopalians will want a full-fledged bishop, but will accept a missionary assistant if they can do no better. The North is indifferent, as a rule, and will not grow lukewarm in faith if they are consigned indefinitely to the keeping of a white Chief Superintendent, and have their expenses paid for them out of the general fund. Developments will be eagerly watched for the next fortnight at Richmond. The Methodist Episcopal people will also sit up and take notice, for next May at their General Conference they will have the same problem to face.

* * *

Dr. L. H. Reynolds, of Portsmouth, Va., chairman of the committee on homes for the A. M. E. General Conference, next May at Norfolk, is nearing the safety line in his work. He announces that there will be ample accommodations for all, and the attendance of delegates and visitors will undoubtedly be large. Dr. Raynolds is himself an aspirant for the bishopric, and his chances are regarded as excellent by those in a position to accurately guage the situation. Dr. Reynolds is personally popular, is a man of demonstrated executive ability, and is closely identified with the inside workings of Methodism. He would prove a valuable acquisition to the A. M. E. bench, and ought to be one of the four elected for the home work. Conceding the election of Drs. E. W. Lampton and H. B. Parks, with the special African service practically allotted by consent to Dr. J. Albert Johnson, of Philadelphia, the fight in the conference hinges upon the selection of the remaining two. The field from which a choice may be made grows wider each week, and there are more to come. The people of Arkansas, regardless of denomination will make a strong call for Dr. J. M. Conner. Norfolk and Tidewater Virginia are a unit for Dr. Reynolds; Georgia won't have anything but Dr. Flipper; South Carolina will have two favorite sons in Drs. H. T. Johnson and W. D. Chappelle, both now in snug berths which they will be asked to relinquish; Roberts, Townsend, Smith, President J. H. Jones and several others are coming into the spotlight, and it is likely that a day's balloting will be required to bring out a clean-cut majority for the five winners. After the bishopric, the storm center of interest hovers about the editorship of the Christian Recorder, for which A. L. Gaines, Reverdy C. Ransom, J. G. Robinson, L. E. Christy and other skilled pen pushers are contending. Next in importance is the fight for the Sunday School Union Secretaryship, with the odds overwhelmingly in favor of Ira T. Bryant, of Alabama, who came within ten votes of being elected last time over the present incumbent. Mr. Bryant is a business man, and is making his canvass on the basis of making the union a source of revenue to the church, not an almsreceiver from the church's bounty, at the expense of the poor missionary preachers and the fund for the widows and orphans. Not only does he purpose to make the institution at Nashville self supporting, but it is freely predicted by experienced printers and publishers that he can have a cash credit on the right side of the ledger within the first quadrennium through the system he has in mind. The Baptists are doing over $150,000 worth of business each year at their Nashville house, and the A. M. E. plant is not now paying expenses. Does this not indicate that a change might be made for the better? There is a decided disposition to give Bryant a chance to see what he can do. It is but seven months until the great event comes off. The situation is growing more and more critical, and every hole is being watched for the mouse that may run out.

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Apropos of church matters, it is deplorable that dirty politics, injected into the House of God, for malevolent purposes, has resulted in the defeat of Vice President Fairbanks for the post of lay delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The cause of temperance benefits not at all by such small tactics, and the church suffers in the eyes of those who stand in the greatest need of its uplifting influence. The charge of having cocktails served at his table for the accommodation of distinguished company, was but a sly subterfuge to injure the vice president in the esteem of the people of the nation. There was no sincerity behind the so-called "indignation" and the trick will be resented by all lovers of fair play. Mr. Fairbanks is an honest, upright Christian gentleman, and he will lose not half so much by church will by permitting it to be temporarily effective.

* * *

In happy contrast to this sorry condition, we must say that the A. M. E. Church, despite its heated controversies and many personal ambitions, is thus far free from such evidences of petty meanness on the liquor question. No one is taking any unfair advantage of another on this phase of the moral code, and the laity stands up as squarely as the ministry for sober, righteous and godly lives on the part of the men who would ask the church for honorable recognition. Such eminent laymen as Prof. H. T. Kealing, John R. Hawkins, Dr. W. D. Crum and Ira T. Bryant are conservers of the highest character in their respective callings, choosing their associates at their offices, as well as in their home circle, from the worthiest elements in their communities. They believe in putting religion into their business, and making business a lever to their religion—taking no part or parcel in the slimy methods that obtained in the Fairbanks episode. A sample of Mr. Bryant's policy toward certain characters in and about the office where he is employed aptly illustrates the kind of a man he is. It is a habit among the ne'er-do-wells in the government printing office to "get broks" several days before the regular payday, and some good Samaritan is called upon for a loan. Mr. Bryant, being of the thrifty type, always has money on hand, and has become known in a jocular sense as "the banker" of his section. He frequently lends money to deserving men, who, through no fault of their own, run short of money, charging not one penny of interest. But, on the other hand, if approached by men who are known to spend their substance for drink or who play the races, Mr. Bryant tells them plainly that he has no money to lend for such dissolute and unwholesome purposes. With him it is not a "grand stand play" for applause, or the result of sheer crankiness. It is a matter of principle, and is indicative of the high purposes of the man. We know of these cases from our personal observation. It may be remarked in passing that Mr. Bryant, who is the leader in the race for the secretaryship of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union, as mentioned above, has been unanimously endorsed as their choice for that office by the Potomac District Conference com, prising all the A. M. E. churches in and about Washington, and by the Women's Missionary Cociety, the auxiliary workers in these churches. This is the kind of support that count.

* * *

lull in the public school troubles in Washington is likely, now that it is definitely settled that Dr. Lucy E. Moten, for many years principal of the Normal School, is to remain undisturbed, and Prof. W. T. B. Williams, late of Hampton Institute, has been named for the supervising principalship, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. William V. Tunnell. Mr. Williams' appointment may be accredited to the influence of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, and the choice is a popular one. The position carries a salary of $2,200 per annum.

* * *

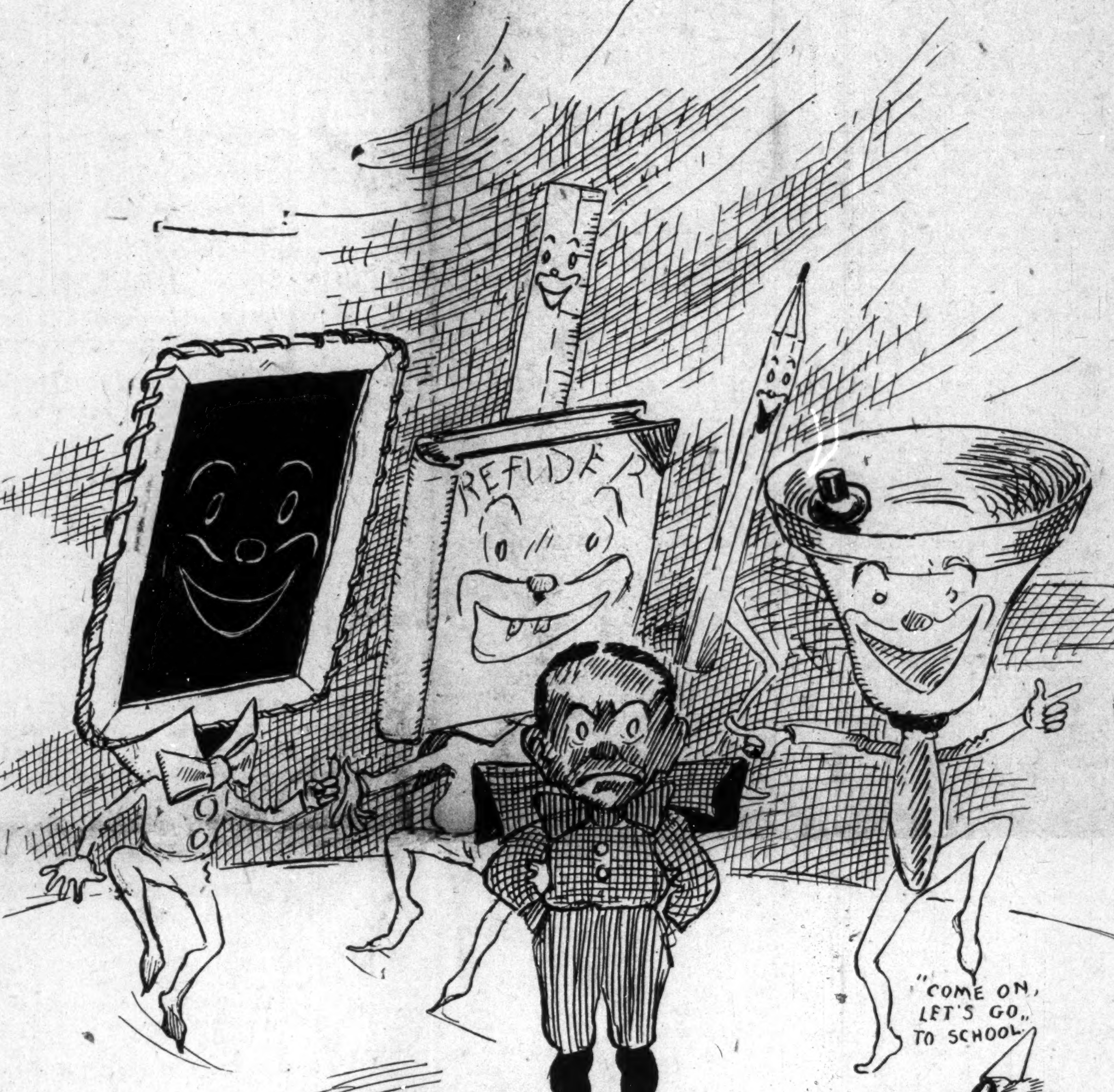
Mr. W. H. Davis, a stenographer and clerk in the internal commerce section of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, also official stenographer of the National Negro Business League, financial secretary of the Y. M. C. A., corresponding secretary of the Local Negro Business League and executive secretary of the proposed National Industrial School for the District of Columbia, and founder and principal of Davis' Business Institute, has been appointed as night principal at the Armstrong Manual Training School. He will teach such subjects as come under the commercial course—typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, penmanship and English, and will supervise the work of nine assistant teachers, who will instruct in all of the industrial branches. It will be observed that Mr. Davis calculates to be quite a busy man for awhile. He is a hustler from Louisville, Ky., and will "make good."

* * *

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, private secretary to Dr. Booker T. Washington, editor of the Tuskegee Student, corresponding secretary of the National Negro Business League, "prince of good fellows," and all round man of affairs, spent last Friday and Saturday in the city, the guest of Auditor

(Continued on page four.)

SCHOOL DAYS


REFIDER
"COME ON, LET'S GO. TO SCHOOL"
G. HAYWOOD

WASHINGTON AT BOSTON

SPEAKER AT CONGRESS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERALS

MESSAGE OF GOOD WILL TO MEN

To Immense Audience at Symphony Hall--Drs. Hale and Thos. R. Slicer of All Soul's Church Also Interesting Speakers.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 28.—An immense audience of about 8,000 people clamored for admittance to Symphony Hall, last Sunday night, at the opening session of the International Congress of Religious Liberals, at which Dr. Washington, Dr. Hale and Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, of All Soul's Church, New York, were the principal speakers. The scene within the hall was a most inspiring one, a representation from all of the European nations, excepting Russia,, being present. Under the expansive canopy of four world faiths. Boston extended her hand in welcome to the Jew and Gentile, to the African, the Mohammedan and the Hindu.

If delegates to this great congress came to Boston with an impression that the so-called liberals of this city are lacking in warmth and fervor, they have probably reconstructed their ideas. They must have done so if they attended the wonderfully impressive meeting in Symphony Hall last Sunday evening, which as a British delegate said after the mighty audience had, with a great volume of melodious sound, sung the "Hymn of Praise" written for this occasion by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, was one of the most significant the world has ever seen.

The spirit of the gathering which has called men and women of all nations together is expressed in the theme of the evening—"Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, goodwill to men." Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of New York was the first speaker. The title of his address was "Glory to God."

In referring to the three speakers, the Boston Herald said:

"In the addresses the Rev. T. R. Slicer of New York spoke to the intellect of the gathering, while Edward Everett Hale, whose reception was demonstratively affectionate, appealed powerfully to its heart. But for the foreign visitors the most interesting of all the pleas made for liberal religion was that uttered by an ex-slave raised by American opportunities 'from a Virginia plantataion to the platform of the International Congress of Religious Workers and Thinkers.'"

The last speaker, Dr. Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee, was unable to begin his address for several seconds after he rose from the side of Dr. Hale. When these two leaders among men came to the platform, the applause was deafening, but it was even longer continued as the honored representative of the Negro race faced the "cloud of witnesses." It was reserved for the ex-slave, the Negro educator and orator, to shake the great audience out of its Sunday demeanor. To Dr. Hale, it had risen and extended the Chautauqua salute, but when the Tuskegeean strode to his place at the front, the great audience instantly as by one impulse, came to its feet and vigorously welcomed him by handclapping, the waving of handkerchiefs and canes, while the foreign delegates on the platform mounted their chairs for a good view of the man whose fame is as well kown to them as it is to his own countrymen.

Dr. Washington's address was a message of "Good Will to Men," pregnant with rich thought and optimism. He spoke as follows:

Dr. Washington's Address.

I have been a slave in body and know its meaning, but there is no form of physical slavery that is as hurtful as mental and spiritual slavery. Having therefore experienced one form of bondage, I have long registered a high and, I trust, holy resolve in heaven that hence forward no influence should enslave me in mind or in heart. Hence as an ex-slave and as an American citizen I count it a high privilege to be permitted to share in the duty of extending a welcome to those who have come here from

(Continued on page five.)

The Stage

COLE AND JOHNSON IN THE "SHOO-FLY REGIMENT."

(By Sylvester Russell.)

New York Special.—The beautiful Folly theatre of Brooklyn was crowded on the evening of August 9, when Messrs. Cole & Johnson began a weeks' engagement in the Shoo-Fly Regiment. The company had previously made a hit at the Bijou theatre, Broadway, New York, but the engagement had to be terminated at the end of two weeks on account of the illness of Mr. Johnson.

The "Shoo-Fly Regiment" is a musical military comedy in three acts by Robert Cole, with music by Cole and Rosamond Johnson, except two members, which were by Joe Jordan and Jas. Reese Europe, respectively. The lyrics by James W. Johnson. The story treats of a graduate student of Tuskegee who waivers an offer as teacher at Lincolnville Institute to enlist in the Spanish-American war and the maneuvers of a janitor, also of Lincolnville, who follows him, but ridicules the position of his superior in the comedy element.

Whatever may have been the allotment of this company's first venture on the road last season and Rosamond Johnson's first bow as a comedy star, it will be safe to say that this team of stars and company is now ell hitched up in the proud harness of legitimate greatness. The play is a complete comedy, in classification, every line in the play being delivered by the several actors legitimately. Every act and scene moved with the same exactness and precission characteristic with any others of the highest class productions in comedy.

Bob Cole, as Hunter Wilson, the janitor, has given us a new departure in an original character creation which will sustain my contention that he is a high comedy actor of the legitimate school and one who takes rank with any others in this capacity. While it must be admitted that he is not such a hilarious mirth-provoker as Messrs. Hogan or Williams, he is nevertheless with all things considered, intelligence, education, wit, artistic instinct, original in character creation, the foremost actor of his race—this asserted regardless of his supremacy as a playwright, composer and stage producer, over the other comedians of his rank.

As an actor, Cole is inspired by quick and natural instinct. Much of his keen high quality of humor (obvious to the intelligent) is lost. At times he showed signs of grotesque assertiveness that it might well pay him to venture upon. His ability as a dancer is unquestioned and he furnishes more variety in steps than either Hogan or Williams. His best song was "There is Always Something Wrong," which received exhausting encores. Mr. Cole's art is strengthened by clothes well fitted to a lang pair of nimble legs and his actions without words are creative of much merriment. Cole has a new voice. Where did he get it? That he has been given a new voice comes as a blessing to us all. If, in the event of new plays which follow, Cole can manage to write himself a part that will make the people scream and so forestall the other two actors mentioned, he will not only be the foremost actor of his race, but what Booth was to America and Irving was to England, the greatest colored actor in the world. Mr. Cole is always good for a continuous laugh, however mild the laugh may sometimes be, and on this hope it is best for him to cultivate characters which best suit him by nature. Perhaps a tramp drunkard would suit him best.

J. Rosamond Johnson, who has had a year's practice in advance of criticism in mounting the new elevation of "star" has thrown a new light on the extremeties of stardom. He made love to Fanny Wise in very quick order, a little too quick to add to the double-quickness of an actress who impresses you with brazenness in place of modesty.

Mr. Johnson's song, "Just How Much I Love You," scored by the strictest vocal methods he could employ. His voice showed traces of a strain which will gradually wear off if he can keep from colds and within the limit of certain voice control. His acting was surprisingly good and figuratively of development. His few dialogues and sketches with Cole were encouragingly good, especially in the scene where Cole impresses him that he is the hero—which called artistic composure.

His soliloquy, presiding at the piano, was given very legitimately. His playing, which was superb, was not punctuated nor marked by restrained methods of pianissimo characteristic of superior manipulation. He had probably not intended to give an utter-classic recital, but as he is in some respects a great composer, people will expect it, no matter how short the gem may be. His military garb was of splendid fit and he made a dashing officer, admirable to look upon. Elizabeth Williams, as Aunt Phoebe Jackson, was the most important female member of the company. As might be expected of a woman who has been a dramatic star, her conception of the part was one piece of finished acting that was full of refreshing gushes of natural pulsation. Fanny Wise as the Professor's daughter, is a boubrette, quite fair to look upon with a very good singing voice for her line of business. In her song, "Won't You Be My Little Brown Bear," I dare not think of her legitimately even if she does do as white actresses. The method of throwing Teddy Bears and doll babies into an audience is simply a trick of the variety stage and a good excuse for actresses who have a limit of talent and unlimited nerve. But let us be mild and ask Miss Wise to be wiser and do something better next season.

Anna Cook-Pankey, as lady principal of Loncolnville Institute was painted too red so was the chorus). If Mrs. Pankey wants to advance in important positions, it is best that she omit red paint altogether and take a few lessons from Black Patti. As a singer Anna Cook-Pankey is nothing short of being the finest colored vocalist heard in musical comedy and her ability warrants that she should hold the stage alone either in the centre of the 2d or 3d acts and not be sacrificed to open the second act when she can elevate the company to a superior vocal standard. "La Philipena," which opened the second act, was even richly interpreted both by the singer and chorus. Her voice lacks only in power of being a perfect human organ. In cultivation she is not yet vouchsafe in the highest calling of art method and vocol equipment, as has been displayed by Black Patti, but the voice-tone of liquid sweetness is ever there anywhere on the staff.

Arthur Talbot as the professor, had an easy part for one so talented, which was splendidly acted.

Sam Lucas and Wesley Jenkins, as the board of education, had quite a mortage on the stage, while they held it. Mr. Lucas fully sustained his past reputation as a comedian and Wesley Jenkins was all that could be desired to establish a new reputation. Before Cole & Johnson appeared many people thought that Lucas & Jenkins were the stars. It is seldom one sees two pair of comedians where there is a pair of stars and in the bustle which followed it was hard to recognize the stars when thy apparad. It can not be said that Cole and Johnson has placed themselves in a position to shine without merit and few stars of any race would sacrifice holding the centre of the stage in favor of others as they do, nor should they, starring in the glory of their own hard-earned reputation and expense.

Theodore Pankey as Lieut. Dixon, was something of a surprise, having graduated from a stuttering part two seasons ago to the rank of a real character actor who reads his lines. He looked boyish in the character and this lent pathos to the scene with Elizabeth Williams. In the characters of the Jacksons and Lieut. Dixon, Mr. Cole has given us the black father, the mulatto mother and offspring that could pass for either color. This is true of American racial history and plays by the Negro race will at all times call for a variety in color. Ophelia, played by Andrew Tribble, was another character which belongs to Negro comedy. As the jet black comical, ignorent girl, Mr. Tubble was exceptionally clever. Henry Gant as Uncle July Jackson was a very good actor. Nettie Glenn as Ned's sister, was also pleasing. Her dancing was very clever and gives promise of a great future if she continues to practice. Mollie Dill as Daisy Lumpkins, showed her well known cleverness in scenes with Mr. Cole. Arthur Ray as snowball drew some attention. J. T. Porter was the mail man and Frank De Lyons an undistinguished blacksmith. Others in the cast were Mamie Butler, Ethel Jones, Bessie Tribble, Lulu Coleman, Mae Bell, Johnnie Livingston, Nellie Allen, Laura Howard, Mabel Grant, Daisy Brown, Margaret Ward, Rose Kennedy, Edgar Connor, George Middleton, George Brown, Dick Crove, Wm. Francisco, Wm. Phelps, Ed Young, C. W. Barnes and Chas. Morton. The singing of the chorus which was conducted by Harry Williams was well nigh perfect. Mr. Rosamond Johnson quite held his own with the rich ensemble music but in the other numbers it can not be said that they rank with what he had composed for Humpty-Dumpty. The scenery and costumes were very rich. Too much credit can ot be given to Cole and Johnson, who venture alone in this enterprise as writers of the play, composers of the music, besides being the responsible actors and financial sponsers of the entire enterprise. But the public has no consideration for hard workers, except to talk about them and sometimes give them praise. So the public will look to see more of Cole and Johnson in dialogue, when they write a new play, and to place Johnson where we can see if he can dance or what else he can do and by all means let the stage gates be opened wide and Thespians moved back so that Cole and Johnson can be recognized when they enter in to shine?

The company is under the management of Mr. Philip Robson, with popular Samuel Corker as the advance representative.

WHAT THE SEASON OFFERS.

This season offers some of the best shows ever produced by Negroes. Looking over the list of plays, we find Ernest Hogan again in the limelight with a new play called the "Oyster Man," which is said to eclipse anything he has ever done. Mr. Hogan, so we are are told, is offering something that is new and bright in every line of stake "works." Then there is Williams and Walker, who have been engaged under the Shubert management this season to play in $2.00 houses, will render an ew styled production in the name of "Bandana Land." This play is said to be a very clever combination of real "minstrelsy" and musical comedy. Much pride should be taken in these two premier comedians because of there advancement in high-class performance. It is, indeed, a splendid movement for two Negro actors to get in the limelight so lofty as have Williams and Walker.

Black Patti Troubadours will be seen to better advantage this season. This company has again been reorganized and this aggregation is said to be better than ever. "Tutt" Whitney heads the troupe in comedy and he has always been referred to as clever in his line. Another star will be brought forth in the person of J. Homer Tutt, for the "streight" and he is the young man who made a lasting hit in the "Black Politician" last season as the "Wooden-leg Soldier" or "Silas Jackson." Much is expected from this actor because of his recent great showing.

The Smart Set Company will again offer "The Black Politician" in a sec- a second addition with a brighter and newer affect. The cast has been made much stronger in every way. Of course S. D. Dudley heads the list because of his marked ability as a comedian. Then there is Tom Logan Desmond & Harper and many other "spot-light brilliants." We shall also say that the mule is still with them.

This does not complete the list, it is merely sketched over. Moveover last season's successes are not to be forgotten. But these successes are not without their drawbacks. To reverse an old saying, "A good wind blows somebody ill; and we who are lovers of the profession—by choice—of what the theatrical managers with more or less contempt call the "provinces" must suffer the ill and so we wait for what the season offers. Curtain

THE PEKIN.

After a highly prosperous and successful run of nearly three months, "Captain Rufus" at the Pekin Theater, State and Twenty-seventh streets, has been withdrawn, and commenced Sunday, September 15th, "The Isle of Pines," billed as a three hour journey to the land of eternal sunshine by way of the musical comedy limited express," will be the attraction. The book and lyrics of this production are by Billy Johnson, or original Cole & Johnson, and the music, which comprises about twenty members, is by J. T. Brymn, leader of the Pekin orchestra and composer of international reputation. The new piece will detail the adventures of one Markum Dusty, who aspires to be elected judge of the district in which he resides. In pursuit of this fleeting fame he becomes involved in numerous complications of a humorous nature, which form the keynote of the comedy. Billy Johnson, the author of the play, who is known from coast to coast as a comedian of rare talent and dancer of ability, will have the principal comedy role, and he will be ably supported by members of the famous Pekin Stock Company. Among those who will contribute their share to the success of the new play may be mentioned Mat Marshall, Jerry Mills, Lawrence Chenault, J. F. Mores, Lottie Grady, Buelah White, Nettie Lewis, Jennie Ringgold, and Ada Banks. The immense Pekin chorus will be further augmented for this production and some rousing singing numbers are promised. From advance observations of this play it is assured that in "The Isle of Pines" Captain Rufus has a worthy successor. As usual the entire production will be under the personal supervision of J. Ed. Green, the "Black Belasco," whose work as stage director at the Pekin has been one of the features of the productions at this theater. Last Friday afternoon a complimentary professional matinee was held at the Pekin, at which over 500 leading players from the Chicago theaters were present. In genuine enjoyment and enthusiasm this matinee exceeded anything yet seen at a local playhouse.

NOTES FROM WILLIAM McCABE'S GEORGIA TROUBADOURS.

This is the second week of howling success for this company. The orchestra is always applauded and when the curtain rises the bright smiles of welcome is shown to the company by the audience. That, you know, makes performers feel happy, and can easy work with vim. Mr. William McCabe, our genial manager, and noted comedian, is highly praised for the wonderful improvement of the show. He also expects to improve it more still. Mr. William McCabe makes his usual big hit in singing the flower song in the opening of the show. Master Biilum McCabe, the child ballad artist, is still making good and holds up well. Mrs. Medray McCabe does her serpentine dance in a most catchy style. Mr. James Scroggin, our beautiful baritone soloist, is a decided hit in his wonderful voice. Aaron Gates, the young comedian who is winning much favor, is doing well as Mr. McCabe's assistant and never fails to get his. Mlle. M. L. Simmons, our well noted prima donna, always dumbfounds the people with the very excellent voice of rarity, presented before the public. Miss Loretta Smith, our noted soubrette, is making the audience scream with her singing and dancing. Mr. Rudolph McCabe, the child comedian, is just as full of life as can be and always makes a hit. The olio opens with Master Rudolph and Billum McCabe in a new act, the two young cowboy fun makers, followed by William and Medray McCabe in their up-to-date skit, "The Octoroon and The Octocoon," which is also a screamer, as well. James Scoggins also is on the special feature added to our olio, as baritone soloist. Loretta Smith and Aaron Gates, knockabout team, who present some good work, take well too. The Simmons high-class musical artist is considered by both public and press to be the most up-to-date and refined act of its kind on the American stage. Mlle. M. L. Simmons presents Sogno d'Amor by Gregh, and J. W. Simmons renders Pyramids Polks by Liberetta. The Simmons' have contracted for two more real up-to-date musical instruments to open their act with. They will be made in Paris. The show closes with a most refined number, A Trip to the Jungles, with new special scenery and electrical effects, which dismisses the audience with screams and applause.

Despite the fact that four other theatres drew on Ottawa pleasure-seekers last night, the Grand Opera House was jammed with people. All the standing room was sold out early in the evening. The attraction was "The Black Politician," a musical comedy presented by a capable company largely composed of colored people. Singing and dancing were the essential features of the show, but there were speeches, monologues and racy dialogues of unusual merit thrown in besides. There was enough plot to suit those who like to follow the thread of some sort of story when they go to the theatre. The head liner, S. H. Dudley, who appeared in the title role, was masterly in his farcical election speeches, disputations and songs. His lecture of five minutes' duration to an innocent little donkey because the animal kicked his favorite race horse set the audience roaring and the applause was well deserved. Few colored comedians could have been funnier. Tom Logan and Irvin Allen as the rival candidates had important roles and their portrayal were exceedingly clever. A one-armed veteran of the civil war who travels under the unpretentious stage name of John Smith, was one of the amusing characters. Another was Jas. Burris, manager of a troupe of players. Miss Jennie Pearl and Miss Rose Lee Tyler made hits as dainty singing girls. The costumes were dazzlingly beautiful and the scenery very appropriate. Naturally a lot of catchy melodies were introduced and they were all rendered in a charming style. The comedy will be repeated to-day and on Saturday afternoon and night. Nobody interested in the humorous side of political campaigning, race track incidents or bright catchy music should miss seeing the show.—Free Press, Ottawa, Can.

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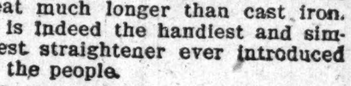

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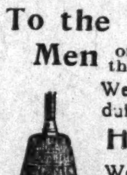

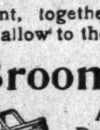

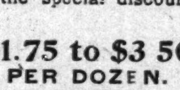

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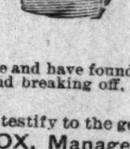

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READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Key West, Fla., Aug. 28, 1904.
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314 Southard St. MINNIE FOASTER.

West Chester, Pa., Mch. 26, [illegible]
I had typhoid fever and my hair all came out. I used three bottles of your pomade and now my hair is nine inches long and very thick and nice and straight. Most every one seeing how good your pomade did my hair, they too are anxious for it. My hair is an example to every one.
Yours respectfully, ELLY [illegible]

Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 13, 1898.
Gentlemen: I must confess I never tried any preparation so excellent for the hair. My hair was turning gray and was rather deadly but since I have been using your hair pomade my hair has turned black like it was when I was a girl and it has a lively, glossy color.
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Colvert, Tex., Mch. 31, [illegible]
I have used one bottle of your pomade and my hair is now perfectly straight, soft and black as silk. I will not be without it.
RHODA EDWARDS.

Paris, Mo., July 15, [illegible]
Gentlemen: When I began using your pomade my head was so bald I was ashamed of myself, but now my hair has grown three inches all over my head and I have been using it only two months.
IDA PRETER.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6 [illegible]
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At The Editor's Desk.

WHICH WAY.

Today the question is whether the race shall take notably bold stands on all public questions touching on policies where its interests are concerned or to treat such questions with moderation, especially as it applies to the languege employed when discussing them. For years the race has been tending towards camps of division; not nearly so pronounced in the recent past as at the present day, true enough, and because the race did not give promise of being the factor in affairs that it is today, consequently escaping the special attention noted today, with its system of espionage and censure and stricture, lashing men into fury, because they think to see design in it all, making a target as they view it of a special people, and which is so very contrary to the basic principle of the government. There are those, and many of them, like the Niagara Movement men, who will not see or know anything except the law as it is writ, and which takes cognizance of no special race, or sets of men, either by way of favor or condemnation, and which in the essence is that every man is entitled to all the benefits of the laws in which he lives as are enjoyed by any man. This is government at its best, in the best country as measured by the greatest freedom possible to the individual. It is to that where the world of civilization has been tending since the day of recorded history. Such a country, and such a condition has been the dreams of philosophers and statesmen. Here and there, now and then, through all the ages, the tendency has been to put off the yoke of man. Frederick Douglass, slave, dreamed of the perfect man before the perfect law. Thomas Jefferson, the first great emancipator, said that all men should be lifted up, thus incorporating an unconscious Christianity in the government of the new nation, and which grew and grew, until it reached its culmination in a stupendous war—the "atonement." This period was hastened by the activities of the Lovejoys, Garrisons, Philips and others of abolition note, who insisted that the boundaries of the empire of men should be one and the same, not to be enlarged or lessened for some men by some men.

The present state of affairs was reached through constant striving, and while not yet what is hoped for, the ideal has been approached. The wisdom and tact employed in securing the vast benefits enjoyed as freedmen will still be employed if the acme of government is to be reached. The old, trite saying, that the stream will not rise higher than its source, will find its truest application here. The government is the people; when they are right the government is right. To win them is a duty that is plain.

In our anxiety to make headway along the lines of civilization, we too often fail to take in account the philosophy of situations, charging the government as though it stood apart from the people, an imperial thing that can make and unmake, do and undo at its will, when such is not the case. A republic is the reflex of the people, on whose whims is based the existence and longevity. This has in mind the great majority—the master mind of a nation. At the best a federative government is a difficult proposition. It is but fair to say that the introduction of our race has made it still more difficult. No less distinguished individual than M. Guizot, author of a General History of Civilization in Europe, embracing the period from the fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution, has made interesting and important observations on that phase of government, and which hears so strikingly on our situation today that it appears prophetic. And indeed in his illustration he cites the United States as example. It should also be stated that M. Guizot was prefessor of history in the faculty of Literature at Paris, and also Minister of Public instruction. He observes that, "Of all the systems of government and political guarantee, it may be asserted without fear of contraditions, that the most difficult to establish and render effective is the federative system, a system which consists in leaving in each place or province, in every separate society, all that portion of government which can abide there, and in taking from it only so much of it as is indispensable to a general society, and there to embody it under form of a central government. This federative system, theoretically the most simple, is found in practice the most complex, for in order to reconcile the degree of independence of local society, which is permitted to remain, with the degree of general order, of genertl submission, which in certain cases it supposes and exacts, evidently requires a very advanced state of civilization—requires, indeed, that the will of man, that individual liberty, should concur in the establishment and maintenance of the system much more than any other means of coercion.

"The federative system, then, is one which evidently requires the greatest maturity of reason, of morality, of civilization in the society to which is applied. Yet we find that this was the kind of government which the feudal system attempted to establish; for feudalism as a whole was truly a confederation. It rested upon the same principles, for example, as those [illegible] which is based, in the present day, the federative system of the United States."

Thus the writer has well observed that it is not the easiest matter in the world to delegate authority and to reserve authority that will not at times complicate matters, enfeebling the whole machinery. He also impliedly remarks that the people are always to be taken in the equation; they must be of the highest civilization, which includes an intelligence of, and an understanding of, the government and its purposes, and withal a spirit of submission to the soul and letter of the laws of that government, which may be said to exist by mutual consent. Were the Negroes eliminated it will be seen that there would be no very difficult problems, as now viewed. And more than likely the South has that very thing in mind when endeavoring so heroically to eliminate the race from civil and political consideration. However, it, and those of similar minds, are running counter to the spirit of the nation, as expressed through its laws and the general trend of the total world—the enlarged liberties of total mankind. They are running counter to the moral forces of the world, the spirit of Christianity which really are the only checks and stays, and which in the end will triumph. It is here that the race will find its greatest consolation, in the onward sweep of civilization that is enlisted under the banner of truth and right. By all signs these will prevail, though error be of a thousand years.

THE LYNCHING SPIRIT.

Someone recently has attempted to justify the lynching spirit, that rude and peculiar tribunal of justice, and which perhaps is best known in America. The writer, formerly of America, but now of London, insists that lynching is merely the explosion of the popular sense of justice. We of this country, and especially we that have reason to know very much of mob rule, know decidedly to the contrary. In the first palce, the mob spirit in its best sense is not general. The North is not perturbed or disturbed with bands of lawless individuals bent on wreaking vengeance. There are States in the North where not a single Negro has suffered violence at the hands of these "explosions of the popular sense of justice." The case would have been properly stated had the writer said that mobs more often are the murder spirit in the air and which has being and growth from time to time, owing to the friction of daily life, as noted between the races, and which finally finds vent owingf to some happening between individuals of the different races, and at which time the saved up feelings are let loose, and hell reigns.

It will be observed, too, that the pent up feelings are of one side, this in itself speaks against the explosion of the popular sense of justice. The Negroes have not seen fit to "explode," to lynch white men. It is strange that they do not have the periodical impulse to filter the situation. It is a one-sided affair; all are not similarly actuated, proving that the whole business springs from other motives than merely acting instead of the regularly organized courts of justice, because of their inability to care for the situation. Negroes, not white men, are the subjects of the mob. True enough the "institution" musters up courage enough to take on a white man now and then, but in eight cases out of ten the mobbed are Negroes. In all cases the mobs are composed of white men. And yet this is the explosion of the popular sense of justice. And yet it is that very thing, and because the popular mind in some sections is biased, it is not guided by logic; it is bent on seeing the Negro in a too different light; it culminates too often in studious contempt, finally moving as one man against the object of its wrath—a perverted sense of justice.

In the interest of justice, however, it can be said that the "popular" mind is not the total mind of a locality. It is not the best mind of that locality; the best mind abhors the lynching idea; it flees from it as from a pestilence. The good, Christian people of all communities, of the Southern communities and all, have no part in the lynching phases of their community life. These, too, are the greaer part of communities; but as in politics, it is the few that dominate, and the very active are quite as often perniciously active, and the rest must stand for what they do. Such a condition colors actual conditions, making it possible for the well known indictment of our country as the land of mobs, when in fact it is that portion of the citizens known in most lands as the mob, that does the mobbing. Occasionally the lynching spirit runs high, becomes infectious, gathering up the unexpected who do deeds that they are ashamed to own, and of which they never write in their memoirs, but it can be safely said that the mob is simply the mob, and of whom the historian has spoken contemptiously of a thousand times; it is sometimes the rabble, then again the herd, and again the canaile. Nor must we think that the great common people are meant; these are the nation; it is that lower strata still, the dregs that find their hearts readily aflame for murder, and the perturbation of society.

To the Negroes' honor, they have not seen fit to be a party to the popular explosion idea. Whatever their grievances against the white man as society, they have taken it out in resolution, petition and other influences along the line of moral suasion. Whatever their grievance against the white man as an individual, they have taken it out of the particular individual in question and without the assistance of the mob, or they have kept the matter wholly to the courts. This may be considered meekness, but from the standpoint of nobility, it is a greater quality than the cowardly "mobness." It is not meekness, however, but a fine regard for the fitness of things.

The Negro has great regard for the white man, approaching deification, and he could not as a rule bring himself to the point of premeditatedly planning for his undoing along the line of mob. He does not hold him so sacred, however, that he will not strike him down when personally offended or affronted, but even then he is a long sufferer; he hates to do it, but at the breaking point he cares for himself very handsomely.

But why this writer should address himself to the mob spirit at this time is unknown, when it is felt that the mob is becoming very unpopular. The crime of rape that gave it its best excuse for existing is no longerheard of. The mob is simply in the way in these latter days, when it must act very quickly to shear the courts of their functions. The lack of justice, the retarding of justice is not mob incentives, as it is alleged. Those that have power to retard the courts, the mob has not the pleasure of even seeing. The mob is pure, unadulterated cussedness, more often than otherwise.

THE NIAGARA MIVEMENT.

The Niagara Movement men are great on demanding. "We demand" is a pet expression with them. It occurs repeatedly in their recent address to the public, and but for which, the address would be the expected of any similar organization. It must be said, however, that all over the document there is a hurtful sort of vigor written all over the document, from beginning to end, and which for the good of the ends in view could have been considerably lessened. This peculiar vigor is characteristic of the race and is thought to stand for manhood. There are times for strong language, but it is at the breaking point. Nations demand of other nations at times; and at which times they are prepared to fight. In fact, there is no other course after having reached the point of demanding. The demand is the ultimatum of nations; it ought not be less so with associations of men that are resolving on high purposes. Something should follow "We demand" one way or the other.

When on the eve of the war for independence, the colonists respectfully petitioned the King, we may say, humbly petitioned the King; it was a manifesto of the earnest disposition to get on with the mother country in the event it showed the desired sense of fairness. It was a sublime humbleness, that begs, that supplicates—the prayers of a nation. But behind this were the deep resolves, grim determination to wrest satisfaction from the angry front of affairs if it were not forthcoming otherwise. The Niagara Movement men could well afford to temper their speech; it will not lessen the importance of the cause; in fact, it would strengthen it, since their plea would be wider spread. Men will listen with more patience to the story of wrong and suffering when told in the "garb" that generally accompanies such stories. The sense of justice will be sooner quickened by the modest recital of wrong and suffering than when recited in a spirit of bravado that suggests fight. The object seems to be to create a spirit of fear, compelling a situation. If we think the matter carefully over, it will dawn upon us that even individuals of the best intentions are inclined to give no heed to an angry demand. Judges on the bench have remanded lawyers to jail for persistent and insolent demands—the manner of speech, not the content.

The content of the address is rich enough, covering every phase of civil ills suffered by Negroes in the country. Incidentally, there is indiscreet speech which in no sense should stand for a great portion of the race. The attack on the incumbent of the White House is unfortunate, and most especially if intended to reflect the sentiment of the many. We are insisting that no good civil or political thing comes except through political parties. Cut off from either party, where's the hope. This is strictly applicable to a peculiar people and who are not measured by the guage applied to others. The Negroes will not move forward with concentrated white opposition. The things decried, "the nasty Jim Crow car," and the rest of it are not of Republican party origin. So, logically, the address tends to make adrift the race, and to whither, it doth not appear. The contemptuous reference to the man in the White House is an indictment of the Republican party—the National Republican party, since it will be extremely difficult to see the President simply as Mr. Roosevelt. What Mr. Roosevelt does is what the party does, and party action is not lightly considered. The very learned Niagara people had the following to say of the President: "Has not the man in the White House set them a brave example by bowing before the brown and armed dignity of Japan, and swaggering roughshod over the helpless black regiment whose bravery made him famous? With such example, why should not the lawless and vicious of the land take courage? Why should not the less civilized parts of our country follow this lead and spread the mockery of the Republican government in the South?"

Then follows this reflection: "But we will not follow. We are Americans. We believe in this land. We cannot silent see it false to its great ideals. We call for repentance, reparation, reconsecration to the ideals of Washington, Jefferson and our own Hamilton." If we are Americans, imbued with the American spirit, we will try to see the best side of every situation, no matter how ugly. We will not cease to work for the brighter day, but we will work with patience enduring much in the interest of our dreams of the greater future. Verily, "We believe in this land," nor will we, if true to it, advertise it overmuch as a land of misdeeds. Great wrongs are here, they are everywhere, they will be lessened if the proper spirit is shown. There is a way. And not until the last man of the race is as good as any man in any race, need we despair. The thing is not altogether onesided. The race, as such, has a long way to come. If we will also preach from this side it will at least be of some help.

THE COLORED RACES.

The Philadelphia Record has the following to say concerning the colored races:

The race issue is not an exclusive trouble of ours, and it is not limited to the African race. It occurs wherever the whites and any colored race are brought together, unless the whites are in authority and the various colored races are manifesting some degree of weariness at being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Caucasian. Vancouver, British Columbia, is as hostile to Japanese as Bellingham, in our own Washington, is to the Hindoos, or San Francisco is to the Chinese, and the Austrilian commonwealth shuts its doors to all sorts of Malays, and the

Continued on page seven.

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Listen! Listen! Do you want to save money? We have just received a car load of SHOES which we are going to sell at a great sacrifice.

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All matter should be addressed to
The Freeman Publishing Company,
INDIANAPOLIS, - - INDIANA.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1907.

The weather is regular—nothing freakish at this writing.

Mr. Root in Mexico, Mr. Taft in Japan, President Roosevelt ubiquitous. We am suah gittin' to be a wide wurl' powah.

President Roosevelt, while dashing about, might make a rush for the North pole. It would be just his luck to find it.

If The Hague can't dispel the war cloud, just turn matters over to our intrepid secretary of war. He can do the business.

Fortune decrees the return of the spike-toed shoes. Chropooists will please take notice and be prepared for a run on the business.

It is given out that agents of Booker T. Washington have bought up many thousands of acres of land in Alabama for colonization purposes.

The theatrical season is on with vim. Indianapolis is in a direct line of the best that happens. The first of the season will be very, very fortunate.

The speech made by Mr. George L. Knox at Anderson last week in reply to Congressman James E. Watson, who made a speech at the same place, will appear in full in the next issue of The Freeman.

Industrial prospects are looking up. The Van Camp Packing Company has made good by employing a number of colored girls through the season. The sewing class is getting along, and will soon be installed in a regular manufacturing business.

An attorney for one of the big meat concerns insists that governmental red tape is responsible for the advanced prices of meat. He insists that the numerous petty offcials, examiners, inspectors and the rest of them, are high priced functionaries—parasites, whose cost is met only by advancing the price of meat. It's a new cry.

The Freeman invites the public in general to visit its splendid new home in the Shiel Block, Indiana Avenue. It can say with the utmost confidence that it has the leading office of colored newspapers in the country. Strangers visiting Indianapolis are especially invited to call in.

The colored people of Keokuk, Ia., presented President Roosevelt a gold headed cane when in that city this week. The presentation was somewhat significant in view of all what has been. It may be that the Iowans had in mind the "big stick" which the President is accused of wielding at times.

Distinguished consideration was paid to our James Whitcomb Riley, poet, when selected to compose and read the special poem at the unveiling ceremonies of the McKinley monument. Mr. Riley, in simple and direct language, touched on the phases of Mr. McKinley's life from boyhood to the grave, yet in a very few verses.

Those financing the Philippines are of the opinion that the business will stand more capital. If there were limitations the business would have been bankrupt long ago. It may be that in the long run those advising in the matter will realize their objects, but a vast number of us do not expect dividends anyways soon.

The managers of College Heights, Okla., are confident that they will sell all of the lots platted by July 1, 1908. They speak enthusiastically of the inquiries coming from all parts of the country, asking for information, terms and so forth. The large advertisement seen elsewhere in this paper will give general information. For further information address as per advertisement.

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, has appointed a colored man to take charge of the Hall of Public Archives in the New Historical Building of that State. The appointment is worthy of mention, being unlike many that "fuss" is made over. John L. Thompson, the appointee, will have charge of the cataloguing, indexing and filing in the Hall of Public Archives all the State public records from the existence of the State down to ten years ago.

The Freeman has not indorsed Congressman James E. Watson for nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket as has been said. It took favorable notice of the speech made by him recently in the Negroes' behalf, commenting freely on the same. In doing so it was simply showing appreciation for the man who had something good to say of the race regardless of his political ambitions. The fact that Mr. Watson happened to be a candidate for Governor did not inspire the reproduction of parts of his speech or the comment. If he were any other man we would not fail to give him due notice if he were thought to be interested in the race.

Add Hon. Hugh T. Miller to the list of aspirants for nomination on the Republican ticket for Governor. Mr. Miller is at present Lieutenant Governor, in which capacity he has proved his executive ability. Hon. W. L. Taylor has also "officially" declared himself. Mr. Taylor has wide acquaintance throughout the State made during his long career in politics, and when Attorney General of the State. From all indications there will be a battle royal for the head of the State ticket. The Republicans have seldom had such an array of strong men seeking the nomination for Governor. Hon. Charles W. Miller, former Attorney General; Hon. W. L. Taylor, former Attorney General; Hon. James E. Watson, congressman, and Hon. Hugh T. Miller, Lieutenant Governor, is the formidable list that invites the attention of the Republican voters.

Secretary of War Taft, speaking in Topio, Japan, said that there would be no war, and that the suggestion of war between Japan and the United States was infamous. He made his assertions more emphatic by declaring that "War is Hell," the well known expression of General Sherman, who had seen war. "A war between America and Japan would be a crime against civilization," says he, and in which declaration he is supported and upheld by his constituents at home. There is no call for war between Japan and our country. It is not expected nor desired. War is not expected nor desired with any country at this or any other time by the great thoughtful classes, and which are growing all the time, thus making less and less the chances of war. The "yellow" press and the "yellow" men will not break the friendship existing between the tow countries.

The coroner and a detective have gone to Dover, Tenn., to identify, if possible, the body of a dead Negro found in that vicinity and believed to be that of Jesse Cole. The officers feel justified in running down the rumor in spite of the fact that wild goose chases have been frequent in the Coe matter. If that will-o'-the-whisp is not soon found and tabbed, dead or alive, he is likely to become as a hobgoblin to frighten children to peasce and slumber in the night. We have had Jesse Coes galore from here and there and everywhere, and yet we've had no Jesse Coe. He is a very elusive individual, who ever he may be, and is entitled all that is due criminals for his sagacity in keeping his neck unstretched.

It is to be hoped that the officers will run on the individual and bring him to justice or declare him officially dead, so that we hear the last of the matter.

AT CANTON.

The unveiling of the McKinley memorial shaft at Canton, O., last Monday was a touching token of the esteem, love and honor in which the late Hon. William McKinley was held while living, and who as President and as man proved worthy of the regard and high estimate placed on him by the American people. In his various capacities, as President, soldier, citizen, he measured quite up to the ideal, hence his untimely taking off was occasion for universal lament. His were lovable qualities; they made their manifest far and near, and through which he won general admiration. The goodly esteem poured not at the grave's brink, as is so often the case. The thousands that gathered to his last resting place were but as an earnest of the millions more whose hearts of affection went out toward the city of Canton last Monday.

The very regretful day at Buffalo when the beloved President fell at the assassin's hand, by the very nature of things, was recalled, as if through the reversal of the years, lending a feeling of love and sorrow, giving sanctity, as if to restore the harmony shot to pieces by the assissin's bullet.

The rearing of the memorial, with its great cost, was at the unanimous impulse of the nation to make hard and fast the memory of Mr. McKinley. When time with its cares and duties, joys and fears, shall have dimmed the image in the human heart, we yet have bronze and stone, enduring things, to remind us of the saintly few that lived and walked, bidding men still to look and live. And thus is fulfilled the divine proposition, and in our midst, without awaiting the final day, that if a man dieth he shall live again. And after the manner of the death of the Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, of Abraham Lincoln, and a host of the shining lights of this world; the world took up their lessons with zeal. They perished not in vain. Death hallows the deeds of the just—"makes them perfect."

It will be said of William McKinley that he loved his nation, standing as a guardian angel of its interests, rather than a full-powered executive who could turn night into day, politically and figuratively speaking. He was none the less aware of his high office, but wore his distinctions with ease and charming. Right, a child might lead him, wrong, he would not balk at the infernal furies. Hence we get a picture of serenity and resolve that are the high attributes of the heads of governments. The impress goes out as from a divinity, lending its influence in kind, setting up the best relation between government and the governed. He was President without effort, so much so that many failed to see his guiding hand; it was there nevertheless, a hand of genius. His was not a demonstrative government, because he was a master of concord; he threw about him the elements conducive to the ends in view, giving the appearance of a government by autonomy. James Whitcomb Riley, in his beautiful poem to Mr. McKinley, says something similar, in this language:

"His was a tender hand—
Even as a woman's is—
And yet as fixed in Right's command
As this bronze hand of his."

COLLEGE HEIGHTS.

The addition to Oklahoma known as College Heights is coming in for a good share of attention along with the prospective State. The owners of the addition, when planning it, had everything in mind that would tend to make an ideal settlement. The location gave them the first concern. After casting about, they selected the beautiful high-ground country, the nature of which suggested the name in part. It stands adjoined to the well known city of Guthrie with its more than thirty thousand people, yet far enough to be destinct in its local government, and which local government will be at the direction of the inhabitants. The general location, in Oklahoma, is ideal from the standpoint of climate. The Southwest, the area of sunshine and invigoring winds, the Italy of the West, where the citron grows, the vines and melons, where the tickled earth responds with a bountiful harvest. This is the vicinity of College Heights. Nature has done its best in that direction, living meets man half way.

The conveniences of most cities were the results of afterthought; not so with College Heights. Everything is planned with aforethought, the looking forward to the happiness of the thousands that are to walk its streets, who are to cast their lots there, becoming residents and property holders, its artisans, merchants, teachers, preachers, professionals of all descriptions, its bankers and officials. So this end of the city has been planned; so everything will be regular—in general conformity with the general design. School houses, churches, railway stations, are things of the new city. No risk will be run in concerning any of the essentials to the best cities.

The owners are calling attention to the fact that they hope to have the colored people interested. They are especially solicited to purchase lots and prepare to be the main residents. Here is a most excellent opportunity for the making of an ideal Negro city. It will have advantages over other attempts of the kind in that it will adjoin a large and flourishing city, Guthrie, and which is rapidly growing. This means a source of support during the infancy of College Heights. The whole section is new and Western in character, conditions that are vastly important to the colored man. It means plenty of work at good wages. Prospecting and building are the themes of thriving Western towns. Guthrie is not a boom town, dependent on the result of speculative gold mines or silver mines, and ready to collapse when the awful truth of disappointment is made known. It is agricultural in basis, the sure and regular foundation of all great communities. The broad plains stretching in every direction have mellowed under the plow's influence or are reserved for the flocks and herds, as also the hills which answer unto hills in token of their denizens.

College Heights is situate amid the demonstrations of these possibilities of a complete life, large and grand, such as is not enjoyed in what may be justly considered the civil, political and industrial plague spots, known in some parts. It has been shown that the chances of livelihood are exceptionally good, that the chance for taking part in the local government was assured, that all the conveniences of modern cities is a part of the plan. What more will be insisted on in the interest of the individual? Persons who think of changing location would do well to give College Heifghts consideration. Mr. Geo. L. Knox, of The Freeman, will gladly communicate with anyone desiring more information concerning the settlement.

WHAT WILL WE DO WITH THEM?

The New York Herald, one of the great and influential papers of the country, is in for turning over the Philippines to the natives. It fairly concedes that those people will never be worth the effort and expense necessary to maintain a semblance of American authority. Some $400,000,000 have already been expended and simply as a point of honor, an unwillingness to acknowledge that the whole business is a hot preparation. The Philippines, even as a business venture, are dicidedly bad. By the law of profit and loss "those" financing would long ago have been declared insolvent. The more capital being poured in to exploit the business does not promise sufficient return, whether that capital be spiritual or material. Indications are that the islanders will remain restless for the years to come, and promising but little reconciliation to the missionary effort at converting them to our notion of what is good for them. These strange wilderness children may have the life crushed out of them by our very omnipotence, but what boots it? We have had a somewhat similar example in the Indians, whom we subdued when we killed them. A few remnants of broken tribes remain as examples of our prowess—docile enough, but absolutely no factors in the nation. Much better results are not expected in the islands when it comes to fashioning them to a given model. They are clamoring for independence, will hear to nothing else. The impatient ones demand it at once, while the "conservative" ones will declare for it when the United States has put them in good condition, built roads, public buildings, etc. Of the two, the latter class is the more malignant. So where is the good and tractable Filipino?

The New York Herald suggests that the $400,000,000 spent in the islands be the purchase price, its bonded debt with a reasonable rate of interest, and that after the matter is adjusted, pull up and out. Some such arrangement, it appears, will have to be made or the chances will be that we will not be able to give the islands away.

THE FREEMAN REMOVAL

TO SHIEL BLOCK FOR BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Freeman Publishing Co., of Indianapolis, Indiana has removed to 225 Indiana Ave., and for the benefit of its many readers we wish to announce that all mail should be addressed to the above named address in order that the mail may be delivered promptly and avoid a delay and possibly a loss of same.

The Freeman has been located at 309 Indiana avenue since 1893 and has always done a prosperous business in the twenty years of its existence. Under the control of Messers George L. Knox and Elwood C. Knox (which has been about fifteen years) The Freeman hos been very successful in pleasing its many patrons. Testimonials have come to us from all sections of the country saying "The Freeman is the best Negro journal in United States and that it is one of the most fearless publications the race has in existence."

We do not deem it necessary to go into details and give the exact circulation of The Freeman for it has been proven to the satisfaction of all concerned that we have the largest circulation of any Negro Journal in this country and enjoys the friendship of all publications and the people at large.

We extend greetings to our new and old frienes as our success has been attained and can be attained in the future only through the loyal support of our patrons.

It is our intention to continue to help the race in every way and to publish live and interesting news and to be progressive.

Mr. John J. Plantevigne Enters Catholic Priesthood.

Baltimore, Md., special: Mr. John J. Plantevigne was ordained to the Catholic priesthood at St. Joseph's Sominary, this city, Saturday morning. Bishop A. A. Curtis officiated. He is the third colored man to be ordained to the priesthood at the Seminary. The others are Rev. C. R. Uncles, an instructor in Epiphany Apostolic College, this city, and Reç. J. Henry Dorsey, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Rev. Planevigne was born in Chenal, La., twenty-nine years ago. He was left an orphan at an early age. After a course at Straight University, New Orleans, he entered Epiphany College, where he completed a four years' course. Six years ago he entered St. Joseph's Seminary in order to prepare for the priesthood. The new priest celebrated his first mass at St. Francis Xavier Church yesterday morning. In the afternoon a public reception was held at the church, hundreds availing themselves of the honor to meet Father Plantevigne. He will enter the Mission House in Washington, D. C., in order to prepare for mission work among non-Catholics in the South. While in Washington he will pursue a course at the Catholic University.

* * *

GARDNER ISSUES CHALLENGE.

Kad Gardner, of New Orleans, La., and champion colored lightweight of the South, challenges to meet any man at his weight, 128 to 133, for a purse and side bet. Gardner is said to be a very clever fighter and bids fair to become one of the top notchers. He can be reached by addressing him at 322 Bergundy street, New Orleans, La.

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

(Continued from first page.)

Ralph W. Tyler at his elegant home on Eleventh Street Northwest. After paying his respects to prominent government officials, with whom he is personally acquainted, Mr. Scott took advantage of his remaining time mingling with his host of friends in various sections of the town. Friday afternoon, in company with Mr. Tyler, he saw the Washington ball team down the St. Louis Browns. Saturday morning, piloted by your correspondent, he made a round of calls, winding up the day with a magnificent dinner at Gray's, in which Messrs. W. Calvin Chase, W. Sidney Pittman and R. W. Thompson were interested participants. In the evening, Mr. Scott was the guest of honor at an "informal" tendered by Mr. Clarence Cameron White at his home in Le Droit Park, and Sunday morning, he reluctantly took his departure for Tuskegee Institute, where he was to join Dr. Washington. Mr. Scott is always a welcome visitor at the nation's capital.

* * *

We join with the rest of the nation in extending the "glad hand" to Mr. Wu Ting Fang, sometime Chinese minister to this country, who is being considered for a return engagement to his old job. Mr. Wu earned a widespread popularity during his sojourn here by his genial temperament and broad humanitarianism. This astute disciple of Confucius may be called a "heathen" my the orthodox, but his incisive questions and the liberal policies in dealing with men and race problems, have more than once "put to the bad" some of our ablest expounders of latter-day 'Christianity."

* * *

We doubt if it does any real good to exploit the blatant foes of the Negro race, after having once answered any serious allegation they may make to our detriment. Continued advertisement is with them an asset—a part of their stock in trade, upon which they depend for a livelihood. Tom Dixon, Tom Watson, "Dynamite Heflin" and others of the radical type, have drapped almost completely from sight and memory since their dirty names are being kept out of our papers. Suppose we try the "silent treatment" on those other decadent "statesmen" of the Negro-baiting variety—Tillman, Vardaman, Davis, et al? They thrive on notoriety, and to ignort them is to smother the very life out of them.

* * *

Among the prominent colored delegates to the International Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews was Bishop S. D. Ferguson, bishop of Cape Palmas, West Africa, who makes his home at Monrovia, Liberia; Mr. Z. A. Matthews, who came as the delegate of St. Paul's Episcopal Church (white), of Milwaukee, Wis., and Mr. W. H. Felding, founder and lay reader of the St. Phillip's Church at Indianapolis, one of the youngest and yet thriftiest and strongest missions in the Middle West. There were also two full blooded Indians, Edward Eastman and Joseph A. Kitto, consecrated priests, who represented prosperous parishes at Center, Neb. About twenty-five colored delegates in all were registered and there was no indication of a color line at any point. Bishop Ferguson and Mr. Matthews were the guests of Rector T. J. Brown, of St. Luke's Church, and Mr. Felding stopped with Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thompson, 1348 Wallach Place.

* * *

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, general secretary of the Niagara Movement, spoke at Shiloh Baptist Church Monday evening under the direction of Mr. L. M. Hershaw, secretary of the local branch of the Niagara Movement. Rev. J. Milton Waldron, pastor of the church, presided, and Hon. John F. Cook, of the Board of Education, introduced the speaker. Mr. Raymond Murray, of Alexandria, and the Amphion Glee Club furnished music. Rev. F. J. Grimke read the scripture lesson. Rev. A. C. Garner invoked the divine blessing, and Rector T. J. Brown pronounced the benediction. A silver offering was taken at the door.

* * *

Auditor Ralph W. Tyler is the recipient of deserved commendation for his success in having Chaplain W. T. Anderson, of Cleveland, O., promoted from the rank of captain to that of major. For ten years Dr. Anderson has served as chaplain of the Tenth cavalry, by appointment of President McKinley, and since the retirement of Drs. Allen Allensworth and T. G. Steward, he has been the senior chaplain of the colored wing of the United States army. He is now stationed with his regiment in the Philippines, and the elevation in rank, together with the increased salary and allowances, will yield him about $3,500 per annum. The new major is a Doctor of Medicine as well as a Doctor of Divinity.

* * *

Thanks to the watchful interest and race pride of this same Ralph W. Tyler, there is today an assitant chief of division in the office of auditor for the navy department. An absence occurring, Mr. Tyler designated Mr. E. C. Brandon, one of the most efficient clerks in his department, to serve until further notice as chief of the division of claims, through which pass the most important documents of the navy establishment. This is an honor that has not been conferred upon a colored man since the new political dispensation went into effect. Judge Robert H. Terrell served in a similar capacity under Auditor John R. Lynch in the good old days of the spoils system.

* * *

These items are, however, but a small part of the constructive work Auditor Tyler is doing in behalf of his people. His activity in the social settlement movements and his earnest protest against the needless exposure of local convicts in prison garb, and the shameful humiliation of women in the common cells of the district jail and workhouse, are well known. This favorite son of Ohio does not indulge in "hot air" speeches, and few of any kind, but he has a handy knack of doing things, and hits straight from the shoulder when there is an opening that "looks good ti him." He stands by his friends—and that is the winning ingredient in leadership.

R. W. THOMPSON.

Buy a Home in College Heights,

GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA.

The Land of Promise,

A city where Colored Men Prosper as the White.

Plenty of Schools and Churches for the COLORED MAN.

On my trip to Oklahoma I found that the Colored Farmers in this Cotton Belt are Richer than their White neighbors, as Cotton is the best paying crop and they know best how to raise it. In the city of Guthrie Colored Men are in all kinds of business for themselves just like white men and work at

Their Trades and Professions

At the same wages and with proper respect and consideration. Many of these homes are as handsome as those of the white men and scattered everywhere among them.

Special Inducements For You.

THOSE desiring to become an agent for College Heights will be required to select one lot to be paid for by him out of the money he makes in selling property, and our agents will guarantee to those who buy property, that in case of death after one-half of the purchase price is paid, a General Warranty Deed will be issued to the lawful heirs of the man or woman who has so bought in College Heights. There are but a few of these lots left unsold. The business street is Dale Avenue. The corner of Dale and 17th Street, east of street car line, is the center of the business Hub. Remember the prices are on the blue maps, and no agent can sell at any other price. Ten Dollars in cash and $10.00 per month will get you a business lot or a home. Block No 9 is for Booker T. public school. Select your lot now. Two million Dollars will be used in erecting a State capital building in Guthrie at once. College Heights adjoins the capital city. It is a part of it. Come and be free in all that the word FREE means.

IF SO DESIRED "COLLEGE HEIGHTS" property can be bought by paying $10.00 Cash per lot and $10.00 in monthly payments.

Lots from $75 to $200

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Guthrie, Oklahoma.
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Publisher The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STAGE
HAYWOOD

Eugene Clark will conduct Dailey's Concert Hall at Plymouth, Pa., with twelve performers.

J. Edward Goggin, of the team of Goggin & Davis, died at his home in Washington, D. C., September 13, 1907.

LeRoy Bland, the character impersonator, is now on the Sipe Vaudeville Circuit, and is filling an engagement this week at Kokomo.

The Juggling Princes, Arthur and Eva, featured with the Rufus Rastus in Dixie Company, have an original trick which will soon be put before the public, making their already seemingly impossible feats of ambidextrous juggling a surprise to everyone.

La She's Georgia Coon Shouters will open the season Monday at Linden, Mich. The artists are Charles Cornelius, George Brown, Clara Jones, Frank Houghton, F. Minor, Percy Davidson, McKinney, Miss Alice Johnson, Mattie Smith.

Frank Fowler Brown, of the team of Brown & Brown, cartoonist and singer, who are filling an engagement at Terre Haute, this week, spent a few hours in the city Wednesday morning, the guest of his parents. Mr. Brown is the first member of the professionals to visit The Freeman in their new quarters, 2:25 Indiana Ave.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Open time soon for The Scotts. Al managers of one night shows write. Pittsburg, Kas., week of Oct. 7, care of Parke Amusement Company.

THE MALLORY BROTHERS RETIRE FROM STAGE.

After twenty-five years of success in the stage, the Mallory brothers have quit the road and gone into the real estate and loan business at their home, Jacksonville, Ill. To our friends in the profession, we wish you all success. We also thank the vaudeville managers, Geo. M. Fenberg, Ernest Hogan and others for offers this season. We will occasionally produce and put on local entertainments, assisted by Mazie Brooks Mallory and Jacksonville's best talent. Will be glad to hear from our friends.

GOTHAM ATTUCKS MUSIC CO.

The Gotham Attucks Music Co., a concern owned and operated by colored men, is one of the distinct landmarks of Negro industry to which all New Yorkers point the stranger with pride. It is an incorporated firm, involving in its membership the famous team of comedians, Williams & Walker, Alex Rogers, Jessie Shipp, C. McPherson, president; D. E. Tobias, secretary, and Barron Wilkins, treasurer, all of whom are substantial men in the community. The firm has composed and published some of the biggest song hits of the age, among the more popular of which might be mentioned: "He's a Cousin of Mine," "Let It Alone," "All in Down and Out," "The Island of Bye and Bye," "Just an Old Friend of the Family," "That's Where Friendship Ends," and "Take Your Time," any of which will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 25c sent to the Gotham Attucks Co., 42 W. 28th St., New York City.

FRANK MAHARA'S MINSTRELS.

Our business is simply immense in Iowa. It's the home State of Mahara Brothers, and our names are virtually a home-word in all the cities we visit. George Smith, our trap drummer, leaves September 30 to take a similar engagement at the Pekin Theater, Chicago. His position will be filled here by Harry Jackson, late of Church's Auditorium Orchestra, Memphis, Tenn. Harry L. Gillam and wife, Laura Gillam, join us at Kirksville, Mo. Mr. Gillam will manage the stage and be general director of the entire performance, also introducing his specialties, with the assistance of his clever little wife, Laura Gillam. Our fall and winter parade coats arrived this week and certainly are beauties, and add greatly to our parade. Joe Ricks, of Columbus, O., piccolo and flute soloist, joined at Waterloo, Ia. This gives us four solos in our noonday concerts. Prof. Qualli Clark certainly has a band of sixteen pieces that will compare favorably with any musical organization of similar size in the country. Our orchestra, under the able management of Atrus Hughes, consisting of ten pieces, is playing itself into popularity nightly.

OBITUARY.

Julius Johnson.

Julius Johnson, commonly known to his professional friends as "Jube" Johnson, whose death was reported from Tukesbury, Mass., September 4, 1907, came as a sudden and unexpected blow to his many associates, who knew him in the days of old time minstrelsy. Mr. Johnson made his first reputation as a tenor soloist in Hicks & Sawyer's minstrels in 1894. He was at the time a member of the Excelsior Quartette, which included William Coleman. Walter Dixon and George W. Pickett. Among the comedians in the company during that season were one Billy Farrell, Benn Hunn, Billy Jackson, Burrell Hawkins, Joe Holcomb and George Tichenor. Smart & &Taylor, Cireco Reed and others were also in the company. When minstrelsy ceased to play the big Northern cities, Mr. Johnson, whose voice had lost some of its color on account of a lack of training, sought a place in the chorus of the modern comedy companies, which he easily held as a natural singer, dancer and general performer. In this capacity he toured with Black Patti's Troubadours, playing character parts. He also toured with Williams & Walker and the Smart Set companies, and was last summer a member of H. S. Dudley's "Jolly Ethopians" and was taken ill in Boston after the season had closed. "Jube" Johnson was uneducated, and could not read a note of music, so his career can be safely called wonderful, if we are to judge from the large number of educated people who are turned down daily on account of a lack of natural talent. Mr., Johnson, who had never given any account of his relatives, died without a friend, but as he was an unfinancial member of the O. V. Catto Lodge No. 21, I. B. P. O. Elks of Philadelphia, the body was taken there for burial. The services were under the direction of Grand Exalted Ruler G. Grant Williams. Hon. E. J. Waring delivered the Elks' address.

Mr. Johnson, who was popular, and had a large host of friends, including the writer, in and out of the profession, was of a sensitive nature, and did not trouble his friends as a rule concerning his health or his needs. He should have saved at least $500 and as he did not he was lucky to be an Elk, and great credit must be given the colored Elks of Philadelphia.

"Jube" Johnson was about 40 years of age, of dark complexion, and in his youth he possessed a clear genuine tenor voice, unexcelled by any colored tenor of his time except Wallace King.

The singer the people loved to hear,
In Negro minstrelsy each year,
And though his voice is silent now,
It echoes. At his shrine we bow
In keen imagination—
In mournful admiration—
The echoes from on high;
"Jube" Johnson sings "Good-bye!"

SYLVESTER RUSSELL.

JOHN V. JOHNSON DEAD.

Mr. Johnson's death came very suddenly in Brooklyn, N. Y., en route from Atlantic City to Chicago, where he had been very ill from an attack of that deadly enemy, pneumonia. His aged mother attended him through his illness, and was at his bedside when the end came.

The news of his death was a shock to this city, notwithstanding he laid between life and death for some time. It seemed to be the prevailing feeling that he would pull through his fated spell, as he had many times before. It was the first fight he had ever lost. His funeral was conducted by Dr. Stewart of Institution Church. One of the largest crowds that has attended came to mourn the loss of their friend. There was a carload of flowers. There were men of every race, including Wee Shoo, the rich Chinese merchant, who was a lifetime friend of Mr. Johnson. Contrary to the general rule there was not a long line of carriages after the services, but he was quietly laid away in a private vault until all of his relatives can attend his burial. Death cut short a long planned trip that Mr. Johnson had intended, a tour of the world. He was a noted politician and sporting man that never gambled and amassed a fortune. The man that did just what he started out in life to do. Came to Chicago in the early seventies a poor boy; from a porter to a waiter to the manager of Amalgamated sporting resort to proproprietor. He became strong along all lones and he credited his success to his word. He never threw down a friend and had as many white friends as colored. Was the only man in Chicago that stood the press off no matter what the papers would say about him. He kept right on and never commented on the press or a politician that was fighting him. His reply to friends and reporters was that everything would come out all right. Mr. Johnson left a fortune of $250,000. His private papers will reveal the fact that he was interested in twenty-two legitimate enterprises and was retired from active business for two years. Had devoted the best part of that time with his family in his much talked of Wabash Mansion. The bulk of his fortune will go to his mother, and the rest will be divided up among his nearest relatives, and all of the old reliable servants have been provided for in the will. Mr. Johnson was known everywhere as "Mushmouth" Johnson.

NEGRO RULES A REPUBLIC.

Black President of Liberia Asks England for a Loan.

London, Sept. 26.—Arthur Barkley, the black President of Liberia, is in England seeking a loan for improvements that his people have long hoped for. He refused, however, to be interviewed.

The President, who is as black as any Ethopian, was accompanied by the assistant attorney general and other prominent officials of the republic.

The republic of Liberia was founded by Abolitionists of the United States, who helped emancipated slaves to emigrate there.

WASHINGTON AT BOSTON.

(Continued from first page.)

this and foreign lands to attend this International Council of Religious Thinkers and Workers.

My first introduction to the world of religious thought and activity was in this wise: One morning before the break of day, I recall the picture of my now sainted mother bending over my body as I lay upon a dirt floor, wrapped in a bundle of rags in our slave cabin, earnestly praying that Abraham Lincoln might succeed and that one day she and her boy might be free. I am here to-night to celebrate with you the answer to that prayer. I join all the more heartily in this festival of religious freedom of thought and activity because my race in America, as has been true of the oppressed of all lands, owes a peculiar debt of gratitude to those of the Unitarian or liberal faith.

When fire comes into contact with dynamite or powder, something happens. The two can not dwell together in peace, and when the religion that is pure and undefiled comes into contact with slavery, oppression and ignorance, something always happens. The two can not dwell in peace. So when the experiment was tried of having great souls of the liberal faith inhabit the same country with slavery, the result was failure. Slavery, ignorance, oppression, injustice could not live in the same country and in peace by the side of Abraham Lincoln, James Russell Lowell, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, John Greenleaf Whittier, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, George William Curtis, William Ellery Channing, James Freeman Clarke, and our own living saint and sage, Edward Everett Hale. I repeat that when slavery touched these great souls something happened, and the institutions of human slavery was forever banished from our land and the world was convinced anew that it was impossible for human bondage and oppression to dwell in peace in the same land with education and religious freedom.

If I correctly understand the meaning and object of this great international gathering of spiritual thinkers and leaders, it is to impress upon the world the fact that religion is not meant to estrange men and races, but to acquaint each with the best that is in the other and to unite them in a common bond of service. This you would do with all men no matter what tongue they speak or in what land they dwell or to what race they belong.

If I interpret correctly the spirit of this international and interdenominal organization, it is to impress upon mankind the old and fundamental truth that there is something in religion in the end to be accomplished that is far above church, creed, name, dogma, something that transcends in importance denominational statistics or church wealth. You would concern yourself with the vital things of religion, you would follow the teachings of the great book when it says in effect: "Not by power, nor by might, but by my spirit shall the world be redeemed." You would put not a mere name, not a mere formula, but the spirit of Christ into every human being, regardless of the name by which it is called. It often requires, it seems to me, a great crisis in the affairs of races and nations to teach us how to rise above all that is little and narrowing in our religious life. Within our country, within recent years we have had two great lessons: The one was when for four long years a great battle was raging between slavery and freedom, between union and the proposed disruption of the nation. The other was presented when, as a result of the war, millions of ignorant and poverty stricken Negroes were suddenly made citizens and required protection and education. On each of these supreme occasions men and women lifted themselves into the atmosphere of Christian brotherhood and united Christian service when all was forgotten save the spirit of the Master and the essentials of true religion. If this can be done, it can be done again. In this connection may I suggest to the credit of American Unitarians that they always stand ready to sacrifice the reward for work that shows itself merely in increased church plants, denominational numbers and financial statistics, in order that we may perform the higher work of spreading the spirit of service and religious freedom, and toleration; hence it is that Unitarians are likely to find more evidences of the fruit of their efforts outside of their immediate church circles than within them.

I do not speak to you as a president. Far from that. My observation and experience firmly convinces me that the spread of religion is making the world better and lifting mankind up to a higher plane of living. The world is going forward, not backward. Until some one is able to invest and enforce a law which will stop the progress of the civilization of the world, the forces of righteousness and justice need have no fear of defeat. Your work is spreading, deepening and vitalizing religious thought and effort is not in vain. Christian civilization is moving forward, not halting or retrograding, and no one is in a better position to realize this than one who belongs, as I do to what is known as one of the unpopular races, or disadvantaged races. It is a long step from a Virginia slave plantation to the platform upon which I speak to-night. I repeat, your work is not in vain. In America and in all countries the spirit of the Master is slowly entering all the problems that relate to justice and fair play. This is in regard to the great problems of labor and capital, of education, and the adjustment of the relations of race to race, in securing to all the important but sure protection and encouragement of the law.

We have a potent example of this progress in the case of more than ten million Negroes in America who, in about forty years, in the face of difficulties, have accumulated more than three and a half million dollars worth of taxable property; who have acquired nearly half a million homes and farms; who have moved forward to the extent that 56 per cent. can read and write the English language; who have 16,000 Christian ministers and 24,000 church organizations with $27,000,000 worth of church property. In this connection I want the world to know that the educated Negro is not a rapist and is rarely a criminal of any character.

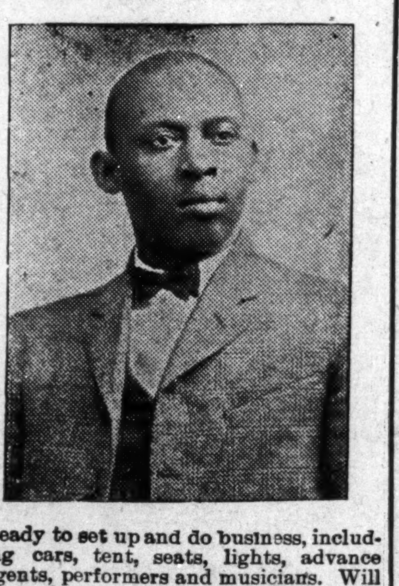
In the solution of all these great questions we are far from perfection and much serious work remains before the right shall completely triumph. For one I like a hard, serious and perplexing problem at which to work. For myself I would not care to live in an age where there was no hard problems to be solved or weak portion of the human family to be reached and lifted up.

In proportion as we reach down to life up the weakest, we ourselves are made strong. In the degree that we mete out justice to the humbler and weakest, in like degree are we degraded and weakened.

In our haste and shortness of vision we are often too prone to depend upon the passing of statutory laws to settle serious problems. The fundamental and vital things of life are beyond the control of statutory laws. You remember St. Paul's letter to the Galatians in which he says, "But the fruit of the spirit is love, joy, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." And then St. Paul adds these pregnant words: "Against such there is no law.' It is away up in St. Paul's atmosphere, above the reach of man, where your race, my race, and all races are to look for the final solving of all the perplexing questions of the earth.

Let me again in the name of my race, our whole country, bid you welcome and Godspeed in your mission of spreading religious freedom and truth, and knitting together all the people of the earth in a common bond of brotherhood and service. Such gatherings as this are helping to hasten the day referred to by Christ when he said: "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

If in the midst of denominational rivalry and bigotry, and if in the midst of racial pride and selfishness, and if in the midst of national ambition and desire for power, if for a short season the progress of the world seems to halt or slacken, let us not grow discouraged or faithless, or lose hope in our task, but at all times be ready to extend the fullest compliance in the wishes of the Father of all. And he will hasten the coming of the day when there will be good will toward all men.



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UNDER CANVAS

Ready to set up and do business, including cars, tent, seats, lights, advance agents, performers and musicians. Will route shows and make all railroad contracts; in fact, show complete and ready to set up and do business. Have one show on road now, and the manager has been making clear for himself $200 to $400 per week since opening. Parties desiring such business will do well to write me for full particulars. Don't write unless you mean business and have money to do business with. And a person don't have to know anything about the business to be successful, as I guide and protect the show.

Parties desiring full particulars will address PAT CHAPPELLE, Manager and Owner, RABBIT'S FOOT AND FUNNY FOLKS COMEDY CO. The successful manager who has made over $50,000 in five years.

Performers and musicians write; can place 200 or more. Address, 1054 West Church St., Jacksonville, Fla.

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as Palora.
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JAMES BURRIS,
as Walker Ties, the Theatrical Promoter.
TOM LOGAN,
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IRVIN ALLEN,
also a Candidate for the Mayorality.
JOHN SMITH,
as Maj. Jackson, a War Relic.

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ERNEST HOGAN
In His New Song Play
"The OYSTER MAN"
OH! LOOK WHO'S WITH HIM
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Frank Holton, Chicago, Ill.:
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MODERN MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, Room 2, Great Western Music Building, 2931 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Boxing LATEST RING NEWS. BaseBall AND Athletics

CLIMBING HARD FOR JOE GANS

FOUGHT WAY UP TO THE TOP OF LIGHTWEIGHT DIVISION.

HIS EFFORTS TO GET AT LAVIGNE

McFadden Was the Only Man that Ever Knocked Gans Out--Fight With Erne Made Him Champion.

Los Angeles Special.—Joe Gans won the lightweight championship of the world May 12, 1902, from Frank Erne, in a battle which lasted just one minute. This was not Gans' first try at the championship. March 23, 1900, Gans fought his first battle with Erne. For 11 rounds Gans had his man outclassed, and during the twelfth the Negro challenger sustained a severe butt over the left eye which forced the eye out of its socket. The fight was stopped, as Gans was unable to continue. Joe has never stated that it was anything more than an accident.

"I said then, and I say it now," says Gans, "I do not think Erne had any intention of butting me. It was an accident. Lots of people have tried to make me say that Erne butted because he was losing the fight. I do not think he did. It was an accident, but it cost me the fight, and it was more than two years before I got another chance to meet Frank Erne.

Hard to Get Chance.

"It isn't as hard as it used to be for a man to get a chance to fight for the lightweight title. Not much like the time when little old Joe Gans was trying to get into the moving picture class! I had to lick every lightweight in the east before the champion would so much as look at me.

"You understand that a Negro is handicapped when it comes to pressing his claims. If he goes around telling how good he thinks he is, people will say, 'My, but that fellow's a fresh nigger! We'll have to hand him the frozen boot and teach him his place!'

"The only chance I had was to build up such a following that the eastern sports would demand that he be given a fight with Lavigne, who was then the lightweight champion. I never overlooked a chance to fight. I was going around the east shoving lightweights off the map just like tumbling drunken longshoremen off a wharf. I averaged more than the long hard fight every month for two years before I got a chance at the championship, which in the meantime had changed hands and was in Erne's possession. The year before I met Erne I had 14 fights with a total of 203 rounds. Show me the man who has beaten that record.

Busy in 1899.

"I was up against it. I had to make the champion notice me, and in order to draw his attention I had to everlastingly wallop a bunch of fighters around New York in 1899. When I went to the big town, 'Kid' McPartland was their topnotch lightweight. He ranked right up next to Lavigne, then the premier of them all. They made me fight McPartland, thinking that I would be easy for him, as he had just gone 25 rounds with Lavigne. I beat McPartland handily in 20 rounds. Then they gave me Jack Daly—another tough one. I whipped him in 25 rounds. Then along came George McFadden—and oh, what a tough fellow he was, in his time! I fought him and for the first time in my life I was knocked out. I got it in the twenty-third round and they thought that was the end of the Baltimore champion. But I came back at McFadden. I fought him seven times in all and licked him soundly the last six times we met. Six beatings onught to reverse a knockout, eh?

"They were coming pretty fast for me after the first McFadden fight—Billy Ernst, Gene Bezenah, 'Spider' Kelly, Martin Judge, twice for him, Steve Crosby and Kid Ashe. Then I fought McPartland again and after that I won from 'Spike' Sullivan. Then I got what I had been looking for—Erne signed up with me for the lightweight championship.

Mistake With Erne.

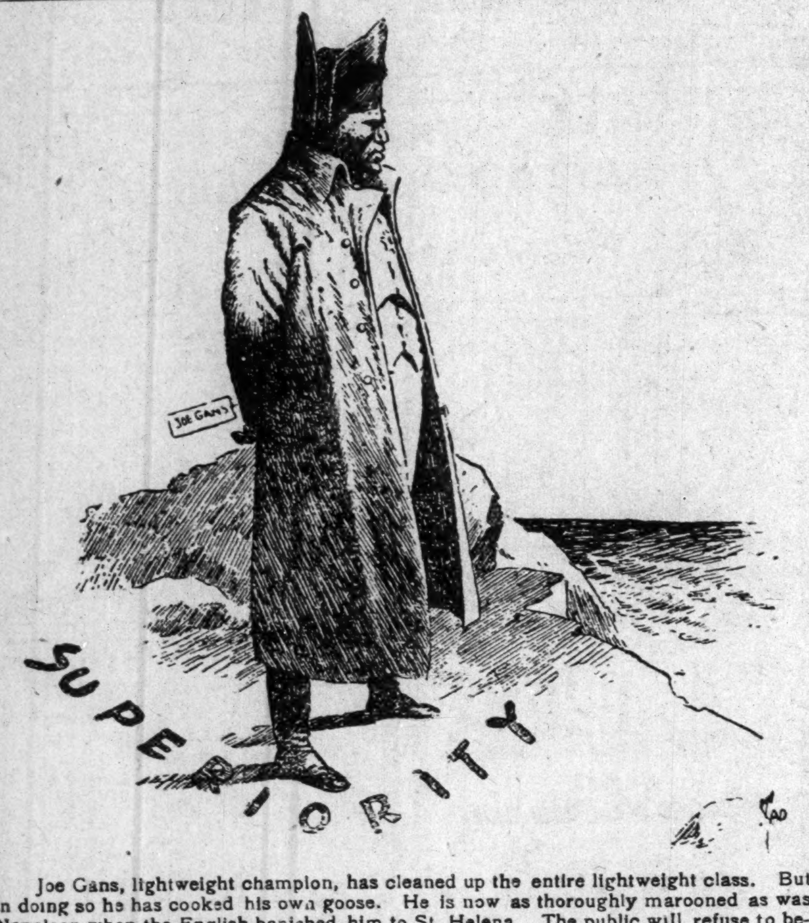
"Every man who saw that fight knows what I did to Erne for 11 rounds. My one mistake, which I corrected later, was in that I did not go in to out-slug him. I had him beaten at that game, but I did not know it then. I gave him credit for too much punch and stood away slashing him down until I could get him without taking a chance. In the twelfth round Erne butted me over the left eye and the eyeball came out of the socket and lay on my left cheek. They had to stop the fight, and I lost the decision. That bump delayed my championship for two years.

"After that I licked Dal Hawkins twice, beat Young Griffo in eight rounds, fought McFadden a couple of times, beat Kid Parker in Denver, When they thought he was the coming champion and hung it on his old friend 'Spider' Kelly in eight rounds. Then came the bad business with McGovern, and after that I had to fight in Baltimore for a while. After 18 months I got another fight with Erne.

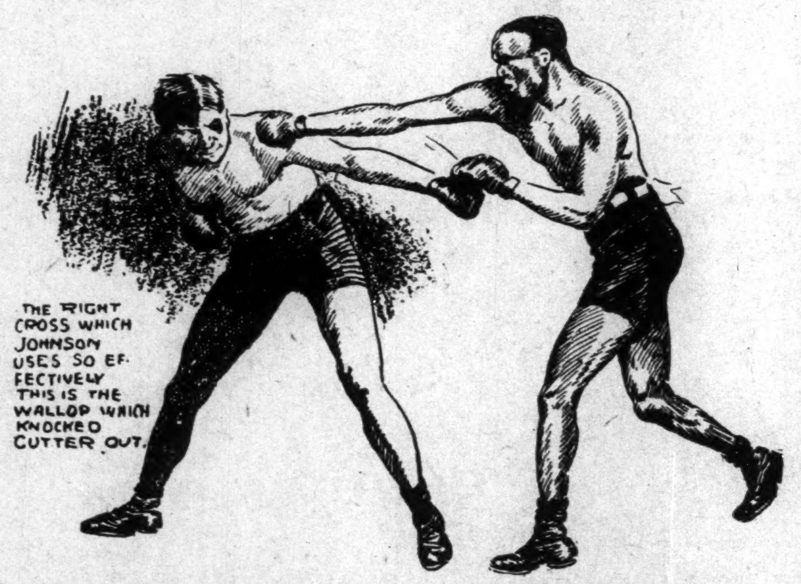
Out in One Minute.

"The second fight did not last long. I walked right into him with a left and right, and down he went. He was being counted out at the end of the first minute of fighting. So, while I won the lightweight championship in a minute, it took me years to get a chance at it—even after the sporting people were satisfied that I was the best man at the weight in the world.

"No, sir, it's comparatively easy for a man to get a crack at a championship these days. But when McPartland, McFadden and a few more of those boys were in good condition it was a serious thing, you bet. I had to knock 'em all off the ladder in order to get to the top. I guess I didn't skip anybody."



Joe Gans, lightweight champion, has cleaned up the entire lightweight class. But in doing so he has cooked his own goose. He is now as thoroughly marooned as was Napoleon when the English banished him to St. Helena. The public will refuse to believe that any of the present-day crop o lightweights has a chance with him.


THE RIGHT CROSS WHICH JOHNSON USES SO EFFECTIVELY
THIS IS THE WALLOP WHICH KNOCKED CUTTER OUT.

CHAMPIONS IN BASE BALL.

No Means of Comparison Between Colored and Best White Clubs.

(By David Wyatt.)

There is no question as to the popularity of base ball. As the nation's great game, its honesty is unquestionable; still there are a number of circumstances surrounding the game that, to say the least, are displeasing and on a whole, they leave an unsavory flavor in the mouth of the public. That the colored man in athletic sport is a factor to be reckoned with, there is no denying the fact, and when given a chance to display his ability, that he has shown to be one of the brightest stars is a foregone conclusion.

On Top in Many Things.

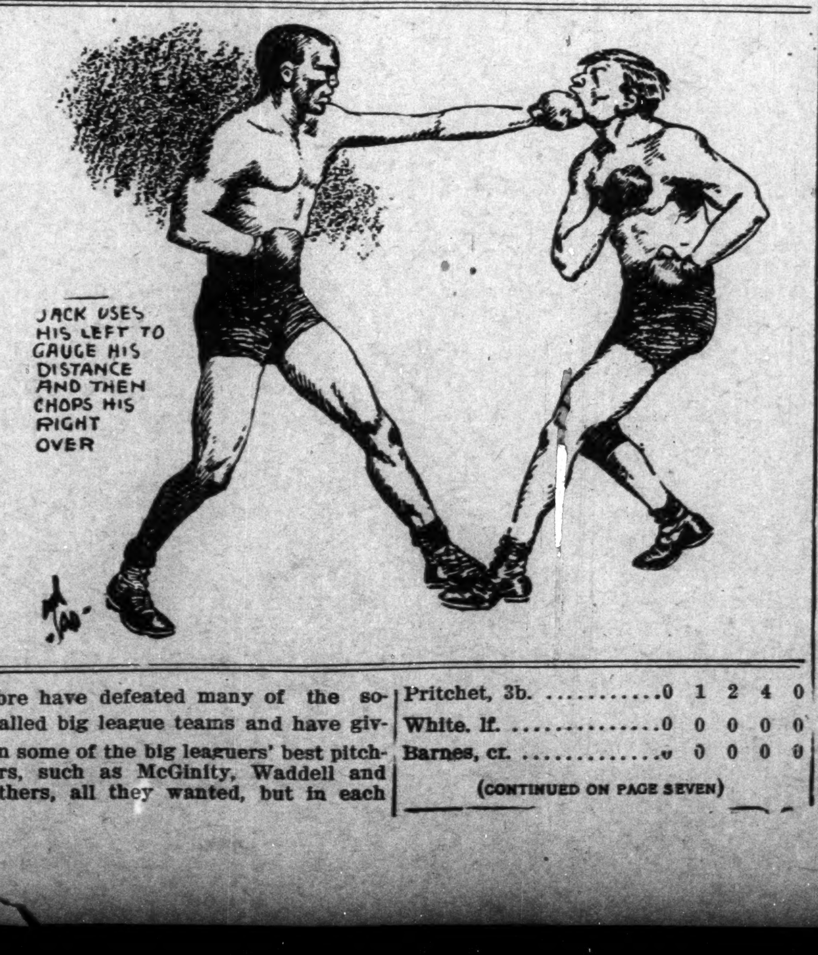
The colored man's name is on the top rung of the ladder in all of our most popular sports, such as racing, boxing, bicycling, running, walking, foot-ball and others. Therefore, does it not seem strange that in base ball the only game that this country can claim the origin of, and the one that takes first place in the hearts of the people, that there is no way of measuring in satisfactory manner, the strength of our colored players. There is no question or doubt whatever that Joe Gans is the greatest lightweight in the world to-day and I am not putting it any too strong when I say he is the champion fighter of this age, but when you say the White Sox, the world's base ball champions, we are inclined to believe that circumstances which Gans was compelled to reckon with have been carefully eliminated. Gans gained his title by meeting all comers regardless of nationality, etc., and in every line of athletic sport the champions have had the same course to pursue, except in base ball, and why? Circumstances, I guess.

I do claim that we are outclassed in base ball collectively speaking, but individually we will compare in a favorable manner with the best; there has been a few who, if their color was not against them, could have made the big leagues easily; only a few seasons ago such a shrewd judge of players as McGraw selected Chas. Grant for his strong Baltimore American League team. McGraw went so far as to put Grant under contract and he made the circuit of the league with the team, only to be thrown down on account of an over display of loyalty through his friends in Chicago. The fight that McGraw put up in order to retain Grant, shows what a champion of fair play he is and for such he deserves much credit. Grant was taken before Ban Johnson, the big boss of the American League. Ban found an easy way out of it; he indicated that the American League was already at war with the older organization—the National—and that any unnecessary notoriety could do them no good. McGraw at the time was at loggerheads with the big boss; he and a few others of the Baltimore bunch had enjoyed (?) a few days' rest on the bench at the request of Ban. McGraw had sassed the big boss and it is said declared his action the main cause of his team not winning the pennant. Now for McGraw to run Grant into the league, to Ban, looked too much like a triumph for McGraw, so the matter dropped and Grant went east where he has been ever since and is now playing second base with the Philadelphia Giants.

No Means of Comparison.

That you can not compare teams on sentiment only, is well known. An over zealous fan recently offered to bet $10,000 that the best colored team could defeat the best white team. Where the dope came from to warrant such a large wager I would be pleased to know. Out of all our well known colored teams there are none who carry an official scorer and there is absolutely no way to determine the batting, fielding, base-running or other averages by which the true value of players and teams are known. The best teams we are called upon to face are a little more than semi-professionals; occasionally a few big league discards will be sandwiched in for sake of attraction.

Numerous big league teams have went out on barnstorming trips and in such contests the leaguers never extend themselves and while they use the name of Brooklyn, White Sox, etc., you seldom ever find the line-up complete. Colored teams of mediocre calibre have defeated many of the so-called big league teams and have given some of the big leaguers' best pitchers, such as McGinity, Waddell and others, all they wanted, but in each instance they were backed up by amateur players. These facts and others, I presume, are what has caused many to be under the belief that we are the best. Last year the Philadelphia Giants played such fast ball and defeated so many teams of the class above mentioned, that he people of that city demanded that they be given a change against the American League team; what happeded is only too well known. With Rube Waddell in the box and their line-up intact, they simply swamped the colored boys and it is said that the outfield sat down and smoked while Waddell fanned out the colored lads. Now what does this show? It shows that we have not the chance to become such great batters as our white brothers, because there is no way for us to face high-class pitching day after day; occasionally we meet a pitcher of class but that is offset because as a rule he has amateur fielders behind him. Now, as far as the fielding end of the game goes, I think we compare favorably with the best, because we have a chance to encounter every kind of a ball that comes from the bat. Therefore the colored lad as a fielder ranks with the best in the business. The very best judges have stated that the fielding of Ray Wilson, Grant, Moore, Harris, Burns and others, has reached the highest point of efficiency. The work of our best pitchers is well known. It does seem that a team of all-stars in their respective positions, could give a good account of themselves, if pitted against the best. What they could do is a mere matter of opinion. As a rule, the all-star aggregations do not shine so bright. There is always a certain amount of friction in an aggregation of this kind that works wonders against the best interest of a team. You can not get the team-work together and stars are inclined to disregard the idea of being lead, and the best showing against the so-called league teams have been made by teams of inferior ability to the leader. Therefore there are so many different combinations that throw eight upon a question of this kind that must be considered, that I fear we have no means of comparison until we jump right in and work up in organized form until we get the results that will demand the proper accounting.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First Game.

A. B. C.	R	H	O	A	E
Merida, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Herron, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Shawler, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
Primm, c.	0	0	7	3	0
Hutchinson, ss.	1	1	3	4	0
Young, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Todd, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0
Davis, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Griffin, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	2	5	27	11	0

Reserves.	R	H	O	A	E
Bauman, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Davis, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Whitridge, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Miller, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Massing, 1b.	0	1	14	1	0
Pritchet, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0
White, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Barnes, cr.	0	0	0	0	0

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

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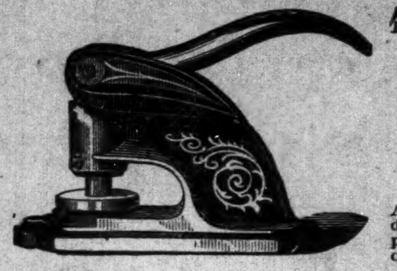

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LEGAL

DIVORCE

Helen Dixon vs. Irving Dixon } State of Indiana, Marion Co., ss in the Superior Court of Marion County, In the State of Indiana. No. 74,428 Complaint Divorce.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the 16th day of September, 1907, the above named plaintiff by her attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Marion County, in the State of Indiana, her complaint against the above named defendant Irving Dixon, and the said plaintiff, having also filed in said Clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person, showing that said defendant Irving Dixon, is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and said cause is for divorce, and that the above named defendant is a necessary party thereto, and whereas said plaintiff having by endorsement on said complaint required said defendant to appear in said Court, and answer or demur thereto on the 11th day of November, 1907.

NOW THEREFORE, by order of said Court said defendant last above named is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the 11th day of Nov. 1907, the same being the seventh judicial day of a term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court House in the City of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in November, 1907, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence.

LEONARD M. QUILL, Clerk.
A. N. CAVE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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SPORT

Continued from page six.

Lehr, p.	0	2	0	1	0
Totals	0	8	24	12	0

A. B. C.'s........0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 *—2
Reserves ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Innings pitched—By Griff, 9; by Lehr, 9. Hits—Off Grif, 8; off Lehr, 5. Base on balls—Off Griff, 1. Struck out—By Grif, 7; by Lehr, 3. Hit by pitcher—Bauman. Two-base hits—Whitridge, Young, Lehr. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Shawler. Stolen base—Massing. Umpire—Puryear. Time—1:30.

Second Game.

A. B. C.	R	H	O	A	E
Merida, 2b.	0	0	4	0	0
Herron, cf.	0	0	6	0	1
Shawler, 3b.	1	3	7	0	0
Primm, c.	0	1	0	2	0
Hutchinson, ss.	1	1	1	0	0
Young, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Todd, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0
Davis, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Talbott, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	5	6	21	6	3

Reserves.	R	H	O	A	E
Bauman, 2b.	2	2	1	0	0
Davis, 1b.	2	2	7	0	0
Whitridge, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Pritchet, ss.	0	1	0	1	0
Lehr, 3b.	0	0	3	0	1
Barnes, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
White, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Rains, c.	1	1	7	0	0
Lash, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Miller, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	5	8	21	6	1

A. B. C.'s..........1 1 2 1 0 0 0—5
Reserves ....1 0 0 0 1 0 3—5

Innings pitched—Talbott, 9; Lash, 3; Whitridge, 6. Hits—Off Talbott, 8; off Lash, 4; off Whitridge, 2. Bases on balls—Off Talbott, 4; off Lash, 2; off Whitridge, 1. Struck out—By Talbott, 6; by Lash, 3; by Whitridge, 6. Wild pitches—Whitridge, Talbott. Two-base hits—Shawler, Hutchinson, Bauman, J. Davis. Home runs—Todd. Sacrafice hits—Young, Herron, Davis. Umpires—Puryear and Emmerich. Time—1:45.

AT THE EDITOR'S DESK.

Continued from Page Three.

British colonists of Natal are as much afraid of educating the Negroes as Governor Vardaman is. It is quite certain that English and American workingmen will not tolerate competition with the colored races, whether the color be ebony or copper or mahogany.

This is not very pleasant reading to the colored man to say the least. If such conclusions are general or are becoming so ne will soon wonder why he was created at all. In view of the bad look on the face of things it becomes some of the influencing agencies to get together in order to maintain the peace of the world. It is a most excellent time for the exertion of the Christion and moral forces which take no cognizance of color. The Hindoos, Japanese and other colored foreigners that swarm to our shores are only a menace when they fail to become a part of the country, when the residence is temporary, extracting what they can and carrying it to their native homes. In failing to assimilate, they do not enlarge the industrial life of the country by spreading out their means as others do about them. Owing to these ways only should they be considered objectionable. For as human beings they are entitled to a foothold on the face of the earth and should have it when seeking to become useful members of society in all ways known to the citizens of the country.

It is information to many to know that Englishmen are no more prepared for the onrush of the colored hordes than the Americans. It puts our own country into a much better light at least before our own eyes. We have been willing to believe we were the most oppressed of all the earth, citing England as a refuge, the land that ought to be reached. But we are extended no special invitations there along with the other colored races, nor in any of the English speaking countries with a preponderance of white inhabitants.

The Hindoos, Japanese, Chinese and other nations simply clamor for work. We are prodigal. We do not think of work in the sense of preserving the individual. The Negroes find all they can do and often much more than they are willing to do. It is greatly in their favor and they really should feel lifted up in that respect. And were it not for political liberty and civil liberty, things the colored foreigners care very little about, the situation would be ideal.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

There is no disposition on our part to reconcile the Negroes with recent Constitution and election laws that are so worder as to defeat them of their electoral rights. The aim has been to show how easily the things could be done, while such Constitutions and laws were within the confines of the general laws, as it pertains to the letter; the further object being to locate the source of trouble beyond all doubt, and to point the direction from which must come relief if at all. That these latter day Constitutions and laws bearing on the elective franchise violate the spirit of the general laws goes without saying. The intent of those laws is that all men of proper age and other simple qualifications, such as naturalization, when foreigners shall vote. The numerous obstacles now presenting themselves in these recent instruments and for the purpose of defeating a special class of voters were not contemplated by those framing the later amendments to the Constitution, and had they foreseen such a probability they doubtless would have thrown safeguards around them by provisions insuring against the possibility. Conditions were not foreseen, not dreamed of, consequently the amendments appear as some general principles of guadance. Yet they are ample when men are willing to be guided by the principles as loose as they are. Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and other States have made their laws conform to the general laws and the people are so governed. They are only insufficient when the object is to do the thing contrary to the spirit. We have also brilliant examples of that kind of thing.

The dominant voice of the amendments is that discrimination shall not be made on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and that in regulating the elective franchise of the citizens of a State, a condition granted, qualification, tests or what not must be applied to all alike. The intent is plain that Negroes shall vote. In fact, they were especially cared for by the provisions, evident from the causes leading up to the amendments, and because they are so worded that no doubt remains as to whom was referred. This is so much evidence to the spirit of the laws, allawing no possible chance for mistake. Any violation becomes open and notorious, because the chance of erring was absent.

The letter of the amendments permits a multitude of sins. It has permitted things not contemplated. The makers of those Constitutions and recent election laws do not take into account the intent. They take the cold lifeless form of law as it is set down, allowing it to govern instead of the richer content. We have labored too much under the belief that the States' laws were matters of absolute defiance, when in fact they comply faithfully to the cold form. Conditions may be easily set up that will not apply to the Negroes, but which will fit many white men, enfranchising them only, yet the law is regular enough according to the letter which says it must be applied to all alike. The law makers affect not to know color, but men; so the revolutionary war descendants pass, because there were no Negroes in the war, nor were there any in the Confederate army, and but very few in the Union army hailnig from the Southern States. Similar provisions are made, all of which are incontestably according to the letter of the general laws. These law makers simply insist that it is too badd that the Negroes figured in none of these great wars—the Mexican war, that of 1812—and that they contemplate men who did and because the Negroes were unfortunate in these matters, they must suffer with other men who were also unfortunate. The law is fulfilled. This fulfillment means that the great bulk of the whites are at once saved while the blacks are cut off.

In a few of the States there are other provisions than those enumerated, and by which Negroes have some chance even under tse hard theory of the political South. Educational property and citizenship tests permit many to enroll as voters of the State. However, these conditions, especially that of citizenship—a kind of "good behavior" test, and also the educational test are a sort of bureau of the balance of power order, and which bureaucracy is administered by men whose business it is to see that the books have a good sum on the proper side.

The remedy must come from the source of injury, which is the people. The State is the nation over again, only on a smaller scale, with the one exception; in the South where numbers are not the measurement of the potency of the people. It is the same principle, however. Those representing the power and forces for good or evil are to be met and won. Love, esteem, consideration are won, not legislated. Force and its minions are deterrents to the solution of many problems, and have never begotten a condition without entailing a long line of hate.

"Nobody ever saw a handsome face in a jail," is what Rev. William Wirt King, of this city, says. He takes the high psychological ground that the infraction of the moral law is reflected in the face. The position is not new in the general application, for as a rule the depraved and wicked in time show signs of depravity and wickedness. Rev. King spoke figuratively—"a part of the time for the whole time" when he made the expression. Handsome-faced individuals do get in the jails and are seen in there, but they are not the faces of those that have had long guilty lives and consequently the rule of sin telling hold's good. Yet the rule has exceptions. The gambler is often of a good face, a cold classical beauty that is seen to advantage in the stage villian, and is distinguished from the good fellow, and which distinction by the way, is as much by means of mostumes as the face. The villian is always the too properly dressed man, while the good man is a little neglige. If the situations were reversed, the good man, overdressed, would appear as villanous and as handsome if not positively ugly, as his other self. So as it applies to men, the rule is not so general as with women. It appears so general because of the class of men that take to evil ways, many of their names at the very beginning. It will be difficult to discern between the well to do good man and the well to do bad man. It is the long terms of confinement that seem to level all distinction, making the prison faces appear as one. Rev. King's rule holds best here.

There are some folks who make a cloak of their religion while others make a whole suit.

The Freeman can be found at the Mt. Vernon House, Norfolk, Va., L. W. Bright, proprietor.

Are we a child race? Many white people we are and a good number of our own folks regard us in that light, but would really call a person forty-three years old a child?

The Freeman is on sale at the Crystal Barber Shop, Albert Guy, proprietor, Toledo, O.

The Freeman can be found at Los Angeles, Cal., at W. M. Shelton's, 733 E. 3rd street.

The Ayres Bulletin

Have you seen the two upper sales floors.' No ? Then you've missed two of the choicest display. The Art Floor is unusually attractive, while not to have seen the fifth floor exhibition of Paris gowns and fabrics is to have missed the most important feature of the opening. Take an elevator and get off at the fifth floor first.

Pretty Veilings
Late Styles, New Colors

There's a new veil made to wear with the large hats. It is here, of crepe chiffon. 1¼ yards square, all the new colorings, at........................ **$1.50**
Veils of chiffon cloth, come in light blue, pink , brown, tan, green and black, at... .... **$2.00**
There's a veil made ,or auto wear, too—two yards long and one wide—comes in all the popular shades, at... **$2.50**
New veilings by the yard may be had in all colors, plain nets or with chenille and velvet dots at.. **50c to $1.50**
Main Floor, Center Aisle.

Slovak Embroidery

Embroidered pieces made by Slovak women. This embroidery is one of the most serviceable and inexpensive of art linens. The pieces come ready to use, flower and conventional designs worked in plain white on white canvas. It is best suited for colonial rooms or with mission ,urniture, Doylies, centerpieces and scarfs, at.... **25c to $4.00**

L. S. Ayres & Co.,
Indikna's Greatest Distributors of Dry Goods.

CITY AND SOCIETY.

Presiding Elder Skelton is at home with his family teis week.

The Phoenix Club will give a dance at Odd Fellows Hall, October 11.

Mrs. Lucy Tyree has moved to her new residence, 1107 N. West street.

School shoes, the kind that wear, Big 4 Shoe Store, 352 W. Washington St.

School shoes, the kind that wear, Big 4 Shoe Store, 352 W. Washington street.

Dr. Simmons of Lexington, Ky., spent a few days in the city this week with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Hopkins of Crawfordsville, Indiana were in the city a few days last week

Mrs. Smith will give a social at her home 533 Drake street for the benefit of St. Philips Mission.

Woodbine Perfume, Oh! now fragrant exquisite, enchanting, bewitching. Only a Blodau's Drug Store.

Mrs. Marcus McCoomer, mother of Mrs. Rev. M. S. Johnson, attended the funeral of her mother, who died last week in Louisville, Ky.

The Uncort Club will give a dance at the Odd Fellows' Hall Oct. 10th and 24th. Do not miss it. Come and have a good time. W. Bell, Manager.

A Golden Opportunity—Buy a home in College Heights. See "ad,' this issue.

Miss Mattie Steele and Allie Beard accompanied by a party of others will attend the Williams & Walker performance at Anderson, Ind., Manday night.

Messers George L. Knox, Thomas E. Taylor and W. A. Keorsey will speak at the Y. M. C. A. meeting in Haughville, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'cclock.

Thomas E. Taylor, W. Kersey and Geo. L. Knox attended the Emancipation celebration at Anderson last week Mr. Knox was one of the orators of the day.

Mr. King of Cincinnati a prominon .estaurant man of Walnut Hill en route to Chicago stopped off in Indianapolis a few hours Wednesday visiting friends.

Miss Luella Hibbitt has been commissioned a Notary Public; and is the only colored woman in the state acting in that capacity. At C. M. C. Willis' office 536 Indiana avenue.

General Correspondence
From Various Sections.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

A reception was given in honor of Miss Alice Oliver of Vicksburg, Miss., and Mrs. V. C. Griffin of Memphis, Tenn. at the home of Mrs. M. Ward, Sept. 20. Mrs. C. B. Gains spent Sunday at Mehaw.—Tommy Mitchell w0o has been visiting relatives down the A. & V. Road has returned home.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

W. M. Moxley has returned home after several weeks' visit with friends in Louisiana, Mo.—Mrs. Irene Butler Brown is slowly recovering from her illness—Mrs. Wright mother of Robert R. Wright the mail carrier left recently for a visit with her daughter in Bloomington, Ill., after a long visit here with her daughter Mrs. Annie Jordan. The little child of Mrs. Claude Richardson who has been quite ill is slowly improving.—Russell Grouse, Oscar Weir and McKinley Ramey who has been quite ill are some better.—Lennie Herend has a position at Herman's the popular millinery store.—Rev. and Mrs. James Higgins has returned home from the conference at Chicago, Ill., and will remain in Jacksonville, Ill., another year. Rev. Higgins occupied the pulpit Sunday morning and evening.—Miss Dorotly Finley the seventh grade teacher of the Franklin School gave a very pleasant entertainment for the benefit of the Second Christian Church in Anna St., Thursday night September 26. Thomas Strange of S. Church Street is quite ill at his home.—Miss Nellie M. Early is suffering with a very sore eye. Oliver Tate was drowned in the College Hill reservoir recently.—Mrs. Fanny Tate is here after being at the bedside of her son in Mexico, Mo.—A very pleasant surprise party was given Saturday afternoon September 21 from 2;30 to 5:30 at the home of Mrs. Alice Early in E. Henry St., in honor of the sixth birthday of George Miller. Games graphone and piano music were the amousements of the afternoon. Excellent refreshments were served and Master George received many presents and souvenirs were given to each guest.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

The ending of the Educational Convention Sunday night was one of the grandest gatherings that has ever come to the metropolis. They came for business and to raise means with which to better accomodate Negro boys and girls into business and industries of the country and to place Texas College at Tyler, Texas into the front ranks with the leading institutions of the country. The claim was well presented to the citizens by representative men and women of the institution. Music, oratory, song and poetry was galore and it was well received. Over $13,000 was raised for Texas college. Bishop Phillips presided.—Let no Knight of Pythias miss the model instructions Oct 17 at K. of P. Hall 566 Main St. Visitors are welcome.—Mr. and Mrs. Yancy Allen are the parents of a fine boy.—Our city was graced with many distinguished men and women last week attending the educational convention.—Miss C. Townsend is chief editor of the Reporter a lodge paper published here.—The Woodmen of the World have captured the military band of twenty-one musicians into their ranks.—Mrs. James Crittendon entertained a few of her friends to a house party Monday night. Mirth and music reigned.—Mr. Booker Hancock and Miss S. M. Fraction were married at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hunters Thursday night and left Friday for Austin their future home.—Prof. Hardys Industrial school opened its various departments this week with a full attendance.—Don't expect this paper unless you pay for it, because it cost money to print it.—A colored crew is serving at the new Southland Hotel and St. George Cafe. Good help is in demand at all times.—The evil doers road is a hard one these days it is either get work or move out.—The Airdome is giving employment to the best of the local and professional talent that can be secured so it will pay some the best to come this way and deliver the goods and get the chink.

Pension Commissioner Vespasian Warner is in no danger of being robbed of the notoriety he has achieved in connection with the contest for the money that was legally due to his father's widow. Her color had nothing to do with her rights in the premises.

Buy | Buy it when you can get the most for your money. | **2,000 lbs. to the Ton**

COAL

YAWGER COAL COMPANY

Always on the Square | **Four Big Yards** Both Phones Private Exchanges. Old Main 397 ; New 41 9 | **Now**

COLORED People Treated WHITE
J A CONKEY,
Cut Price Drugs and School Supplies
PRESCRIPTION SPECIALIST
Sole Agent for the famous "Kink Straighener" Hair Pomade. Price 50 cents.
Co . St. Clair St., and Senate Ave

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

WANTED

A want ad in this column at one cent a word.

School shoes, the kind that wear, Big 4 Shoe Store, 352 W. Washington street.

WE WANT ACTIVE AGENTS all OVER the COUNTRY to sell our GOLD POINTED FOUNTAIN PEN. We have agents making $50 per week easy selling the high graded Pen. We will send you one dozen of these pens for $2.65 and one gross for $25. You can make on a gross, clear profit, $36. Send 75c for sample pen and outfit. Send your order today. Be the first to start. METROPOLITAN NOVELTY, 543 W. Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.

FOR SALE.

Write for full particulars for a home in College Heights.

School shoes, the kind that last, Big 4 Shoe Store, 352 W. Washington street.

The genuine Carter's Rheumatic Remedy sent by mail on receipt of price 50cts (stamps). Has cured others; will cure you. Address, R. P. Blodau, druggist, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR RENT.

For Rent—Nice parlor room, furnished or unfurnished, 1107 N. West Street.

MISCELLANEOUS

An ad in The Freeman always brings results.

School shoes, the kind that wear, Big 4 Shoe Store, 322 W Washington street.

Men's dress shirts 39c; Ladies' Hose 6c' children's drawers 9c—Old Granger Store

The cotton center of the new State is College Heights, an ideal location for a home. Write today.

It will cost you only two cents to find out full particulars concerning College Heights. Write today. See "ad."

Dr. Langston, dentist at 404 Indiana Ave., New Phone 1692, makes a specialty of plates, crowns, bridges, repairs and regulating children's teeth.

Between the Physician and Patient stands the Pharmacist. It is his office to dispense the purest and best drugs. Upon his skill and integrity the physician depends for results. An error on his part may result seriously for the patient. You can with confidence, bring your prescriptions to Gauld's Pharmacy. 601 Indiana Ave.

If you have once tried Aquos Sodas you will not be satisfied with the ordinary kind At your grocers.

1,500 Men Wanted.

THE NEGRO SHOULD LEAVE THE SOUTH.

The Negro should leave the South now while he has an opportunity and there is a demand for him in northern cities. East St. Louis, Ill., is a city that has more work than it can find men to do it, and as a natural result wages are the very best for all classes of labor, and colored men of the South who come to East St. Louis are being offered liberal inducements to buy property on the time payment plan, which is almost likk paying rent, the only difference being that in a short time the property belongs to the man who keeps up his payments, but be it remembered that now is not the time to think, but to act, as this notice is paid for by colored people who do so for the sole benefit of the race. They are men that have come to East St. Louis and like it so well that they desire to let others, who will come, know of its advantages For further particulars address Pearl Abernathy, 605 Missouri Avenue East St. Louis, Ill.

COME JOIN US AND BUY LOTS IN COLLECE HEIGHTS.

Silverton, Colo., Sept. 9, 1907.

Mr. Geo. L. Knox—Dear Sir: Have noticed advertisement in The Freeman concerning the new town called College Heights in Oklahoma, and would be glad to receive any information you may have to give concerning its locality and business advantage, etc., among our people.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR V. PEPP.

Henderson, Ky.. Sept. 15 1907.

Dear Sir—While reading The Freeman about the land in Guthrie, Oklahoma, would say that I wish to become a lot holder in College Heights. Let me select the lot I am willing to share at that price, providing I can make a success Answer in return mail regarding this matter.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. KATE WASDEY,
1000 N. Main Street.

MRS. KATIE BRYANT,
The Photographer,
Is making Special Low Prices on all Grades of Photographs.
Beautiful Large $6.00
Panel at $3.00 Per Dozen.
Come Before Holiday Rush.
32 W. WASHINGTON STREET.

Add to your earnings. Our agents make big profits.

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FROM FACTORY to YOU
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED
Money With Order—No Goods Sent C.O.D.
SEND SIZE, STYLE and COLOR
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31 S. Illinois St.,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

THE PROFECTO
OIL HEATER
The Only Smokeless and Odorless Oil Heating Stove on the Market.

Has Brass Oil Bowl and a Device to Keep from Smoking.
They come in Black or Nickle Finish.

$4.00 AND $4.25

F. P. SMITH & CO.,
15 W. Market Street, Half Sqare West of Monument.

A FEW
SLIGHTLY USED
"PERFECT"
GAS RANGES
$10 TO **$14**

EASY
PAYMENTS
BE QUICK!

The Indianapolis Gas Company,
45 South Pennsylvania Street.

FREE
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THIS WEEK AT
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Suit and Overcoat
HOUSE,
50 N. Illinois Street.

TASTY TOGGERY
MEN'S FURNISHERS
See Our Line
COMPLETE
and
NEW
We will Please You.
TRY US.
Capital Neckwear Co.
23 W. OHIO STREET.

The fellow that knows a good thing when he sees it is that one who reads The Freeman.

TRADE MARK REG. US. PAT OFF
GEO E. KEITH COMPANY

Walk-Over
and
Talk Over
the
Walk-Over Shoes
with the
Walk-over Man
at
HUTCHINSON'S
Walk-Over Boot Shop,
28 N. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
Selling out the EPPERT SHOE STOCK at Cost.
This is Money in Your Pocket.
M. E. FALVEY, 236 Massachusetts Ave.

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Artificial Limbs and Braces,
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Trusses Made and Adjusted in Bad Cases.
Work Guaranteed. Lady Attendant. 208 N. EAST STREET Indianapolis, Ind.
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MORE ORDERS TAKEN.

For **Fall Styles** In
FINE TAILORING
Go To LALLEY BROTHERS,
110 MONUMENT PLACE, English Hotel Block.

MICHAEL ROBINIUS FRED W. HUECHTKER
Old Phone, Prospect, 1600,
INDIANA STOVE CASTINGS & FURNITURE CARPET C O.,
Dealers in STOVES, STOVE CASTINGS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, LINOLEUM, Etc. All kinds of Stove Repairing a specialty.
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☞Get our prices before going to the High Priced Districts.

SKIRTS any Color or Style, Regular $6.50 and $7.00 Values,
While They Last.............. **$4.50**
SUITS, newest Prince Shapes, Button-Trimmed, $12.50 and up.
A Fine Assortment of Hats $1.25, $1.48, $1.75, $1.98 and up.
DOMB BROS, 134 West Washington Street.

Facts About Overalls, AUTO BRAND
OVERALLS Have Every Convenience that an Overall can have.
THEY ARE STYLISH TOO.
They Can't Tear for they are Reinforced and Strengthened.
Insist on your dealer furnishing you with them.
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BEST and CHEAPEST
—AT THE—
ECLIPSE COAL CO.
Phones 989. **"Nuf Sed."**

Reliable
Quality Clothes are the kind you get when you have your Clothes made by us. All the mills of the world are represented in our stock of Woolens.
You are invited to see them.
W. C. HAZEL,
Phone **4681** **333 Indiana Avenue.**

THE GRAND-LEADER
338-340 E. WASH. ST.
MAN TAILORED SUITS AND CLOAKS.
SUITS FOR LADIES, Manish styles, Jackets 27-inches long, satin lined, with pockets, braid trimmed; skirt plaited with one deep band of the cloth; colors black, blue and brown. (Alterations free). Regular $17.50 values. Sale price........ **$10.75.**
CLOAKS FOR LADIES, a 50-inch Cloak of broad cloth or cheviot, braid trimmed, colors blue, brown and black. Regular $10.00 values. Sale price.............................. **$6.75.**